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USSR Supsov Appoints Aksenov TV, Radio Chairman
LD161636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Aleksandr Nikiforovich Aksenov as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Sergey Georgiyevich Lapin from his duties as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting in connection with his retirement on pension.

Agro-Industrial Official Appointed Minister
LD161244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Aleksandr Ivanovich Iyevlev, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, to be a minister of the USSR.

New Finance Minister B.I. Gostev Profiled
PM161654 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed profile: "Boris Ivanovich Gostev"]

[Text] Boris Ivanovich Gostev, a Russian and CPSU member since 1954, was born in 1927, graduated from the Moscow Technological Institute of Light Industry, and is an engineer and economist.

He started his labor activity as an engineer at a footwear factory in Moscow. He worked at the USSR Ministry of Light Industry from 1953-1957, at the Kalinin Economic Administrative Rayon sovnarkhoz from 1957 through 1959, and at the USSR Gosplan from 1959 through 1963.

In 1963 he was appointed to the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, where he worked as deputy, first deputy, and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Planning and Financial Organs Department;as first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Economic Department from 1982 through 1985; and as chief of the CPSU Central Committee Economic Department since august 1985.

He was elected a member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission at the 24th party congress, a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee at the 25th congress, and a member of the CPSU Central Committee at the 26th congress. He is a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

He has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution, three Orders of the Labor Red Banner, and medals.

'Trial' Population Census in December 1986
LD161605 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0659 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow 14 Dec (TASS) — The latest USSR population census, which will take place in January 1989, will make a deeper analysis of the results of the Soviet people's creative activity in the 1980's possible.

Mikhail Korolev, USSR Central Statistical Directorate chief in an interview to a TASS correspondent, said: This will be the seventh all-union population census in the Soviet state's history. One occasionally hears: Why do we need such costly statistical operations? Demographic, sociological, and other research is being conducted in the country. Indeed, this is the case. But it is of a selective nature. A general census alone gives exhaustive information on numbers, national composition, and population distribution throughout the USSR; information on the level of its education and distribution throughout industries of the national economy; and on labor resources.

The information is essential for compiling the USSR and union republics' current economic and social development plans, and more distant plans designed for the future. They will form the basis for developing demographic forecasts, for studying tendencies in the change of numbers, and the composition and territorial distribution of inhabitants, since the last all-union population census which took place in 1979.

A trial population census will be carried out in a number of the country's regions [rayonov] in December 1986.

Losev Writes on Tasks Facing Media
LD042046 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 4 TASS — Important tasks facing the news and propaganda media in our country demand that Soviet journalists perfect all forms and methods of their work, make an effective contribution to ensuring the correct shaping of public opinion and its influence on practical deeds, TASS Director General Sergey Losev writes in the December issue of the journal *INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS*.

The Soviet news agency TASS is playing an active part in resolving these tasks. The agency daily produces and transmits 300-320 news items on domestic and international subjects for 4,000 Soviet newspapers and radio and television. The flow of information along TASS foreign channels in eight languages is even greater. Among the agency's subscribers are more than 600 foreign news agencies, information ministries, editorial boards of newspapers, magazines, television and radio companies, diplomatic and trade missions from 115 countries.

"The efforts by Soviet journalists, like all Soviet people," Sergey Losev writes, "are directed at facilitating the peaceful efforts necessary for implementing the large-scale plans of accelerating the socio-economic development of Soviet society. At the same time, we take into account the growing aggressiveness of imperialist propaganda with regard to the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, actively expose the attempts to distort

the essence of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, strive to reveal vividly and convincingly the peaceful, humanistic essence of the Draft New Edition of the CPSU Programme and Guidelines for the USSR'S Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and Through the Year 2000, show the constantly developing democratism of Soviet society, the exercise of the rights of USSR citizens endorsed in the constitution and the unity between the party and people."

Legal Official Praises Soviet Penal System
LD021522 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 2 TASS — The Soviet corrective-labor system is geared not only to punishing criminals but also to rehabilitating convicts by educating them to take a conscientious attitude to work and abide by the law, Nikolay Bazhenov, first deputy procurator-general of the USSR, told TASS. HE was speaking in an interview in connection with a *WASHINGTON TIMES* article on the Soviet corrective-labor system.

Using concrete facts to disprove the allegations made in that story, Bazhenov said that the "experts" it cites do not even appear to be familiar with Soviet legislation which clearly defines the corrective-labor institutions for those condemned to deprivation of freedom.

The USSR has never had, nor does it have now, any "concentration camps" or "special camps" whose "horrors" are described by these "experts". It has corrective-labor colonies, prisons and reformatories. Over the past 35 years, Bazhenov said, the number of corrective-labor institutions in the country decreased by a considerable margin.

The claims that people are sent to corrective-labor institutions without any charges levelled against them are likewise preposterous. "Without a court sentence, no corrective-labor institution will admit any person since under corrective-labor legislation the only foundation for administering punishment for a criminal offense is a valid court sentence," Bazhenov said.

Commenting on the "experts'" contentions about the use of convict labor for the economic benefit of the state, he said the economic activities of the corrective-labor institutions are subordinate to their prime task of re-educating the convicts. In the Soviet corrective-labor institutions the convicts have the right to work. They may use their earnings at their own discretion (either sending them to their relatives or putting them on their savings-bank account). Upon their release the former convicts are issued all the money they have earned.

Bazhenov said that in keeping the the 1930 convention of the General Assembly of the International Labor Organization the use of the labor of those convicted in court is not considered forced labor. He stressed that the USSR fully adheres to the provisions of this convention which bans forced labor, while the United States has not ratified this international legal document to this day.

It is perfectly obvious that the American "experts" seek to besmirch the Soviet corrective-labor system. That their claims are far from reality is also shown by other statements by Americans themselves, for example S. Leibowitz, chief judge of the New York State Criminal Court.

Bazhenov said that after visiting the Soviet Union Leibowitz spoke highly of the Soviet corrective-labor system in *LIFE* magazine. After serving their sentences in Soviet corrective-labor institutions, the U.S. judge wrote, convicts were prepared, upon being released at the end of their terms, to become useful citizens. all that, he added, was in stark contrast with the situation in American jails.

Grishin Stresses Economics at Party Conference
LD150029 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Report on speech by Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Communist Party Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, to delegates at Kiyevskiy Rayon report-back and election conference in Moscow on 14 December; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] Viktor Grishin noted that in the capital, under the leadership of the city party organization, measures are being taken to transfer the economy to an intensive path of development to accelerate scientific and technical progress, to perfect the economic mechanism and to improve planning and management of Moscow's municipal economy.

This work is bearing positive results. At the same time, there are shortcomings and unsolved problems in various branches of the city's economy. These are still numerous in the rayon and also in the party's activity.

Comrade Grishin noted that the principled assessment of these shortcomings heard at the conference and the adoption of the necessary measures to eliminate them should facilitate the assertion of the Leninist style of economic management in the party organizations and have a beneficial influence on all spheres of the life of the rayon's labor collective.

Everything must be done to assure that the indexes of plan fulfillment for the current year and the 5-year period as a whole are as high as possible. The resolution adopted at the conference stresses that the party organization of Moscow's Kiyevskiy Rayon will multiply their efforts in mobilizing the working people to actively implement the plans for accelerating the country's social and economic development. [video shows delegates in foyer, Grishin addressing assembly]

Shcherbitskiy At Ukraine Supsov Session 4 Dec
LD050017 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] At a session of the Ukraine Supreme Soviet today the plan for the development and the budget of the republic for next year adopted. In discussing the documents the deputies spoke of the need to continue work on economizing resources and reducing the raw materials needed. Out put of industrial goods in Ukraine

will increase by 3.4 percent. The machine-building complex will develop at a rapid pace. In agriculture the increase in volume of putput is planned to take place basically as a result of a considerable expansion of the extent of tilling various crops with intensive technology. Further labor collectives in a number of ministries will go over to new conditions of economic activity next year. They include the light, local and food industries and service and communications enterprises, as well as others. (?The significance) of the social orientation of the plan for economic and social development of the republic was noted at the session.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the session.

Press Conference on Armenian SSR Anniversary Reported
LD131510 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 13 Dec 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists has taken place in Moscow, devoted to the 65th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia. Comrade Arzumanyan, Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of the republic, who spoke before those assembled, noted that Armenia is now one of the largest industrial, scientific centers of the country.

Irrigated lands are the wealth of Armenia, now occupying about 300,000 hectares. Many irrigation reservoirs, pumping stations and deep wells have been built, and a high-capacity power engineering basis has been created. The face of the republic's cities, above all that of its capital, Yerevan, has changed completely. [video shows meeting in progress, Arzumanyan addressing meeting]

Tashkent City Report-Electoral Conference Held
GF160409 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Summary from poor reception] "The 25th Tashkent City Party report-electoral conference was held in the capital today. Comrade Sakinov, first secretary of the Tashkent City Party Committee, read a report."

While addressing the convocation, Comrades Makhmudova, Tagiyev, Marshalov, Durazhov, Amanov, and others pointed to deficiencies allowed in the effort made to upgrade the city's economic domain and consolidate party, work, and plan discipline.

"Also participating in the convocation were members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau Usmankhodzhayev, Abdullayeva, Aytmuratov, [two names indistinct], Osetrov, Popov, Salimov, Alimov, Golovin, Makhmudova, and Khaydurov. Comrade (Degtarabov), a responsible functionary of the CPSU Central Committee, also participated in the conference."

Yeltsin Hits Uzbek Party Organization's Work
PM161034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Boosting Responsibility"]

[Text] Tashkent, 14 Dec — The report and election meetings in Tashkent's primary party organizations were held in an atmosphere of principled criticism and self-criticism and in-depth analysis of the state of affairs in all sectors of work. This extensive and frank discussion of the pressing problems of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the historic tasks set by the party for Communists and all of society in the draft precongress documents was continued and extended at today's city party conference. B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in its work.

The need to boost the militancy of party organizations in the struggle against inertia, formalism, ostentation, and other negative phenomena which hinder progress was the subject of conference speeches by B.F. Satin, first secretary of the Tashkent Party Gorkom; Ye.A. Marshalov, steel worker at the October Revolution diesel locomotive repair plant; V.N. Zhuravlev, general director of Tashkent's V.P. Chkalov aviation association; D.M. Kasimova, spinner at the textile combine; Sh.N. Makhmudova, first secretary of the Kirovskiy Party Raykom; and others.

B.N. Yeltsin addressed the conference. Much intensive work is currently in progress in all spheres of our country's social life, he said, in connection with the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the discussion of the precongress documents. Evidence of this is also provided by the creative and businesslike atmosphere of today's conference. A characteristic feature of it is that it is not only summing up the results of the party gorkom's work during the period under review but is also keenly and frankly analyzing what has not been done since the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum, which discussed and revealed serious shortcomings in cadre work. This also had an impact on the nature of the keynote report and the speeches. The Communists have spoken more critically about defects in the city party organization's work.

An exacting atmosphere has typified the entire report and election campaign within the party. There has been a noticeable turnabout in the economy and in social relations since the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums. The rate of output growth is rising. Positive changes are occurring in the country's agrarian sector and in the construction industry.

Uzbekistan's working people are making their contribution to the development of the country's productive forces. Quite a few major enterprises have been commissioned. A significant program of social development has been implemented. There has been an influx of new forces into party, soviet, and economic organs. An atmosphere of businesslike efficiency, self-criticism, and — and this is particularly important — criticism from below is becoming established in many party organizations and labor collectives.

Nevertheless it has to be admitted in an honest and party-minded

fashion today that the elimination of shortcomings is still progressing slowly. The work being done by the republic party organization to fundamentally improve the situation is still at the very beginning of the road. The vanguard of the Uzbek Communist Party — the Tashkent City Party Organization — bears particular responsibility in this respect. But it still has not ensured that an atmosphere of a truly implacable attitude toward negative tendencies is established in every party group and in every party organization.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the economy's transition to the tracks of intensification constitute the core of organizational, political, and economic work at all levels at the present stage of our country's development. People in Tashkent have not yet fully appreciated the importance of the tasks set by the party. The expansion of production is based primarily on new construction. Only one-fifth of capital investments is channeled into reconstruction. Existing enterprises have not been retooled for a long time. The return on capital is falling, and the targets for the construction of housing and projects for social, cultural, and consumer service purposes are not being met. The share of manual labor is still high in industry and the construction industry. There has been no improvement of the situation for a long time.

Serious criticism can be leveled against scientists in this respect. Some 70 percent of the republic's scientific and technical potential is concentrated in Tashkent, but the effectiveness of development projects is falling.

For example, the republic Academy of Sciences, the main specialized design bureau for cotton cultivation machines, and the Tashselmash plant have been working for many years on the creation of highly-productive cotton-picking equipment. Enormous human resources have been been recruited for this purpose, but to this very day only one-third of the harvest is picked with the help of machinery. Moreover, the machine currently in production does not ensure high standards of cotton-picking. This problem is of fundamental importance. It is necessary to update production by introducing the most advanced technology and new generations of equipment and to aim for the highest possible effect.

Large reserves still remain in the utilization of production capacities. Their work load in many sectors of the city's economy is 80 percent of capacity on average. And yet Tashkent and the republic have at their disposal larger labor resources than other regions in the country. Meanwhile more than 180,000 man-days of worktime have been lost in the city through absenteeism, reporting late for work, and other breaches of labor discipline. This has resulted in shortfalls in delivery of output running into millions of rubles. The situation which has become established cannot be tolerated.

The CPSU Central Committee attaches great significance to the improvement of output quality. Just over 10 percent of the output produced in Tashkent today qualifies for the state Seal of Quality. Over the 5-year plan the volume of output in this category has fallen by one-third. Poor quality means downright squandering of the people's wealth and of people's labor, and the improvement of quality is a matter of honor for every labor collective and every party organization.

Party leadership of capital and housing construction requires substantial improvement. The city's social development is seriously lagging, and difficulties have emerged in supplying the population with transport, gas, heat, and water. And yet, despite this alarming situation, many unplanned "prestige" projects are doggedly constructed. Meanwhile, the funds allocated for the development of municipal services, health care, public catering, and trade, are not being put to use. This is the crudest political mishandling, it is not the proper party approach to the work in hand. It must be borne in mind that the main duty of Communists is to serve people.

The causes of the serious shortcomings and errors lie primarily in the fact that the standard of party leadership of the economy and the work style and methods of the party gorkom and raykoms are still below the level of today's higher demands. Serious deviations from the Leninist norms of party life and crude violations of party, state, and labor discipline are allowed to occur. Some leadership cadres abuse their official position. Like before, they are short on the necessary principledness and consistency, and there are instances of self-praise, bribe-taking, truth-varnishing, and unprincipledness. It is necessary to persevere with the work to eradicate these negative phenomena and to aim for unconditional observance of party demands, total truthfulness of information, and broad publicity.

Modesty, honesty, exactingness toward oneself and attention to people — this is what must distinguish the work of gorkom and raykom first secretaries and all Communists. The people's trust and respect must be valued. Only then will we have socialist order.

Describing the specific tasks facing working people in Tashkent and the republic, the CPSU Central Committee secretary expressed confidence that the militant detachment of the Uzbek Communist Party will draw principled conclusions from the criticism made at the conference and will sharply boost cadres' responsibility for the implementation of party policy. The exacting analysis of the state of affairs must give a new impetus to a more active restructuring of the style and methods of party leadership of the economy and of ideological-political and educational work among the masses.

In conclusion B.N. Yeltsin dwelt on questions of the foreign policy activity of the party and state.

Uzbek Supreme Soviet Concludes Session

GF151750 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] The 2d session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet continued its work on 13 December. Deputies Laskin and Akhmedova addressed the discussions held on the first and second items of the day's agenda — that is, on the State Plan for the Uzbek SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986; the way the State Plan for the Uzbek SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1985 is being realized; the Uzbek SSR's State Budget for 1986; and the Realization of the Uzbek SSR's State Budget for 1984.

Deputy Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Planning Committee; and Deputy Karimov, minister of finance of the Uzbek SSR, summed up the discussions on the two items on the day's agenda.

The Supreme Soviet, taking into consideration the recommendations made by the Planning and Budget Commission and by the other permanent commissions, unanimously approved the law concerning the State Plan for the Uzbek SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986 and the decision related to the Realization of the State Plan for the Uzbek SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1985. On the basis of the suggestions made by the Planning and Budget Commission and the other permanent commissions, the session unanimously approved the law concerning the Uzbek SSR's State Budget for 1986 and the decision related to the Realization of the Uzbek SSR's State Budget for 1984.

The Supreme Soviet session approved a decision relieving Kurbanov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for the Agro-Industry, of his additional responsibilities as deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and appointing him as a minister of the Uzbek SSR. This was followed by a report presented by Deputy (Kadim), chairman of the Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Commission [title as heard], on the draft of the Uzbek SSR Civil Service Code. Deputies [two names indistinct], Islamov, and Khasanova participated in the discussion held on the matter. The Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the decision concerning the passing of the civil service code.

Deputy Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, replied to questions put to the session by Deputies Isakhova and Khasanova on the way school reforms are being realized in the republic. He stressed that the complex plan for reforms in general education and vocational training schools, which has been drawn up in accordance with the decisions adopted by the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, was being put into effect. He also noted the existence of deficiencies in the work carried out. The questions put forward by the deputies were related to these deficiencies.

Together with the local soviet executive committees, the Ministry of Education, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the ministries, and the administrations are controlling the work of educational institutions. However, the structure of educational material in schools and vocational and technical training institutions is being consolidated at a slow pace. The ministries and administrations, including the Ministry of Education and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, the oblast soviet executive committees, and the Tashkent City Soviet Executive Committee were assigned the task of putting practical measures into effect in order to meet the demands in the field and create the required material structure in schools.

The State Plan for the Uzbek SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986 stipulates significant measures for facilitating the training of students in work and further improving every endeavor made for their vocational training in accordance with the general requirements of work.

The Supreme Soviet adopted a decision related to the questions put forward by the deputies.

Deputy (Dekhkulliyeva), secretary of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium [title as heard], read a report on the question of approving the decrees of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the laws and decisions concerning the passing of the decrees of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Due to his being elected as chief of the Main Administration for Construction in Tashkent City, the Supreme Soviet relieved Deputy Dudin of his responsibilities as chairman of the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commission. Deputy Safayev was relieved of his responsibilites as chairman of the Water Resources Commission due to his being elected as minister of land reclamation and water resources. Due to his being elected as chairman of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, Deputy (Yazkarov) was relieved of his responsibilities as member of the Water Resources Commission, The Supreme Soviet elected Deputy Suskin as chairman of the Water Resources Commission. Deputy Khabibullayev was elected as chairman of the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commission. He was also relieved of his responsibilities as member of the Water Resources Commission. Deputies Ibragimv and Ryzayev were elected as members of the Youth Affairs Commission. Deputy Madzhidov was elected as member of the Water Resources Commission.

With this, the 2d session of the 11th convocation of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet concluded its work.

PRAVDA Reports Contents of KOMMUNIST No. 17

PM081752 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 85
First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Latest Issue of Journal"]

[Text] The 17th issue of the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal *KOMMUNIST* has been published.

It opens with an editorial entitled "The Party's Leninist Strategy."

It publishes materials of M.S. Gorbachev's press conference at the Soviet press center in Geneva and also of the 4th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation.

It contains L. Golovanov's article "The Truth of a Fervent Life" (On the 165th Anniversary of the Birth and 90th Anniversary of the Death of Friedrich Engels).

B. Arkhipov's article "Exactingness," two selections of suggestions and comments on the texts of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and amendments to the CPSU Statutes, and an article entitled "Examining Problems of Measuring Labor Productivity" by L. Zhukov and Yu. Perevoshchikov are carried under the rubric "Toward the 27th Party Congress —

We Discuss the CPSU Central Committee Draft Documents."

The journal also contains the following articles: "Party-Minded Fervor" by M. Kozmin, "Along the Path of Strengthening Friendship and Cooperation" by V. Kuzmenko, and "The 25th French Communist Party Congress: Hopes and Struggle for the Future," by M. Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, as well as critical and biographical materials.

Shcherbitskiy on Komsomol, Economic Tasks

Make the following changes to the item headlined "Shcherbitskiy on Komsomol, Economic Tasks" published on pages R 6 through R 11 of the 12 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT National Affairs Supplement.

Page R 8, column 2, last two lines should read: ...the shortcomings without indulging in any self-deception... (changing "including" to "indulging")

Page R 9, column 1, paragraph 2, lines 1 and 2 should read: ...country's plans call for a practical change... (adding word "for")

Same page, column 2, paragraph 5, line 4 should read: ...enterprises under the Ministry of the Forest Industry, the Ministry of Light... (adding "Ministry of")

Page R 11, column 1, paragraph 1, last line should read: ...to be put under particular control.... (changing "made" to "put")

Energy Complex Officials Discuss Plans, Tasks

LD151933 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Dec 85

["Problems, Search, Solutions" phone-in program moderated by Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy, Central Television political observer on USSR domestic affairs; with Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Dinkov, USSR minister of the oil industry; Anatoliy Ivanovich Mayorets, USSR minister of power and electrification; Grigoriy Ivanovich Nuzhdikhin, USSR deputy minister of the coal industry; Viktor Stepanovich Chernomyrdin, USSR minister of the gas industry; and Boris Yevdokimovich Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers — participants in roundtable discussion, responding to written versions of listeners' questions; live]

[Text][Voznesenskiy] Good evening, comrades. We all know that the basis of the country's economic might is its heavy industry. And the industries of the fuel and energy complex are the basic branches of heavy industry. It can thus perhaps be said that these industries are the most important and fundamental basis of the country's might. Today's program will be devoted to the development of precisely these industries.

Those who are calling in, or rather who have called the editorial office and those who have sent us numerous letters are perhaps above all concerned by the question of how far our country is supplied with fuel and energy resources for the immediate future and for the longer historical term. Can we look confidently to the future in this regard? What does the country's present-day fuel and energy complex amount to? Over to you, Boris Yevdokimovich.

[Shcherbina] Well, Lev Aleksandrovich, we also have a number of questions which have already come in from listeners. The pre-congress debate and discussion of the documents are the subject of lively activity on the part of them are interested in some of the major problems which concern the state, something which testifies to a great interest in the country's affairs and to a sense of responsibility for the way our country is managed on the part of all those who are concerned for it, for its prosperity and might.

One the basic industries is the fuel and energy industry. Our country's fuel and energy complex is vast and mighty. It is perhaps the biggest complex which exists at the present time. Suffice it to say that the Soviet Union is the sole country which fully meets its own needs for fuel and electric power from its own raw materials and its own production. The creation of such an outstanding complex is a historic feat of the people. Thanks to its systematic and rapid development, we have managed successfully to perform the tasks of industrializing the country, to endure the misfortunes of the war years, to reinstate quickly the national economy in the post war period and to achieve a fresh breakthrough in the economy, in our prosperity and the strengthening of our defensive might.

The fuel and energy complex is very efficient. Around 5 percent of those at work are today employed in it and 30 percent of the country's productive assets belong to the complex. It gives the national economy a really enormous amount of fuel and energy. It annually produces more than 2-2.2 billion metric tons of standard fuel. In the last 15 years, the country's fuel potential has tripled, while generation of electric power has increased by 5.3 times. Our country leads the world in oil and gas extraction. Generation at power stations is higher than the amount generated in all the European capitalist countries put together. Unified transportation networks for electric power, oil, gas and petroleum products have been set up in the country. The length of arterial transportation pipelines is six times that of the earth's equator. And what is more, these networks have been set up for the first time anywhere in the world. If we had copied the experience previously gained and developed, or copied what had been done in other countries, we would have had to increase the length of these pipelines by more than three times. Large-scale arterial pipelines, high pressure, and powerful unified gas transportation corridors permitted us to perform this very major task quickly. Annual coal extration has risen to 720 million metric tons.

The development of the fuel and energy complex is taking place strictly in accordance with the state Energy Program. The contributions of the industries which make up the fuel and energy complex vary. We must say self-critically that the program for coal extraction has not been met. There are failures in gas and oil recovery. And at the same time we wish to say that a vast amount of work has been done in these industries, and everything possible is being done to rectify the existing situation. The Ministry of Power and Electrification has overfulfilled the plan for the generation of electric power. Gas industry workers have scored great successes. They have fulfilled the 5-year plan program ahead of schedule. We cordially congratulate the collectives of the gas industry and the construction organizations of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas industry Enterprises on their difficult and splendid triumph, and we wish them great new successes.

Major new tasks are being set for the fuel and energy complex in the 12th 5-Year Plan and subsequent years. They are defined in the Basic Guidlines. I clearly do not need to describe in detail the figures relating to the scale of these tasks, but I would like to mention some of them all the same. The gas industry will develop at the fastest rate. In the 12th 5-Year Plan, gas extraction in the period 1986-90 is to be increased by 1 trillion cubic meters over the present 5-year plan, while by the year 2000 annual extraction of more than 1 trillion cubic meters is to be reached. In power generation, nuclear power stations will be built at a fast rate. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is planned to bring in a total of more than 40 million kw in new nuclear power station capacity, while by the year 2000 power generation at nuclear power stations will grow five- to sevenfold; by that time it will constitute 40 percent of the country's total power generation. Open-cast coal recovery will increase. That is fundamental policy, formulated in well-known documents.

As before, the oil and gas industry of Western Siberia will develop at a rapid rate. I would like to ask myself and everyone the following question. In Western Siberia today we recover 60 percent of our oil and more than half the gas — what would our lives be like if we had not performed this great effort in Siberia? Only our Soviet people, our industry and the enthusiasm which prevails among our people were capable of shouldering this massive undertaking. The scale of future work here is simply

immense. Suffice it to mention just one figure. In the next 5-year plan period we are to utilize R82 billion in capital investments here. This figure is almost equivalent to the total capital construction carried out in the whole period since the start of the development of the region. And what we are talking of is not just the need to extend the scale of extraction. The point is that we are going into increasingly complex and difficult areas where recovery is difficult and where additional spending will be incurred. Even today we have entered not just northern latitudes, but also the Arctic latitudes of Western Siberia — the development of gas, in this case, is starting, or rather continuing, here. And in order to perform such a vast task, we consider that the geologists must do a great deal of work to increase the resources of raw materials.

There are questions on this point — people ask what is going to happen with our resources, are there enough resources, do we have the reserves to tackle such immense problems? It can be firmly said that yes, we have enough of these reserves, and there will be enough in all the raw materials extraction industries — both oil and gas — for many years after 2000. And as far as the coal industry is concerned, if we bring annual extraction up to 1 billion metric tons, we shall have enough coal for several hundreds of years. Our country is astonishingly wealthy, and we can make firm plans for using these raw materials in the interests of the most rapid development possible of the country's economy, of increasing its efficiency, of enhancing prosperity and technical progress, and boosting all aspects of the life our our society.

Machine-builders, too, must do a great deal to provide the fuel industries with reliable machinery and equipment. As far as the 5-year plan period is concerned, we can clearly see its start at this, the threshold of 1986 — the plans for the year have been passed by the country's Supreme Soviet. These plans are large-scale for the fuel industries, too. I shall discuss just some of them, the particularly important ones. In 1986 we are to commission the first stage of the Astrakhan gas and chemicals complex, one of the biggest installations ever built in the industry. We are to fit out the Yamburg gas deposit ahead of schedule and commission 18 new deposits in Western Siberia — that is in addition to the 15 being commissioned this year — in order to provide a stable basis for increasing the extraction of oil in Western Siberia. Nuclear power generation is to acquire 7.5 million kw of additional capacity. During this 5-year plan we are to reach an annual commissioning level of around 10 million kw in power station capacities. So 1986 is the start of great achievements like this. There are major programs for social developemnt, residential construction, the building of schools and children's facilities — the development of the fuel and energy complex will be linked with everything necessary for production, for people's lives and their well-being.

Discussing things in a comprehensive way, I would like to draw particular attention to the problems of energy conservation. There are questions here dealing with various aspects of this — how, where and who is involved in energy conservation and what we should do to this end. I hope I shall be forgiven for saying that we are perhaps nowhere more wasteful as far as energy conservation is concerned than in our use of fuel and energy. And in this area we need to take a big step; great efforts must be made to ensure that this very great and very important task is performed everywhere.

The provisions and the guidelines for the economic development of the national economy stipulate a 1.4-fold reduction in the relative power-output ratio in national income. This means that fuel saving in the 12th 5 Year Plan period needs to be doubled, that by the year 2000 this saving must be six times higher, and that 75-80 percent of the increase in energy consumption must be covered through its saving and economy. This is the main task, the general line which we are to tackle.

Conservation embraces of course a large, wide range of questions, first of all the structure of production and the distribution of production forces and production facilities. Immense possibilities are opening up here in order to make judicious use of what there is. These are the problem of the complete recovery and comprehensive utilization of the raw materials being recovered; the utilization and recovery of condensate; the utilization, production and recovery of ethane and of the entire group of heavy hydrocarbons, of concomittant gas as it is called, that is, petroleum gas — in our country not everything is going equally successfully in this industry and in this area there are great losses — ; the introduction of new technologies of utilizing fuel — I am referring to the conversion to diesel fuel which now is being undertaken as a very large measure — the utilization of gas as engine fuel; the introduction of dry processes of obtaining clinker; the introduction of technologies into ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy; the problems which have been raised lately in our press and on television; the questions of the oxygen-converter process and of continuous steel casting. These are very substantial questions because consumption of fuel here is simply excessive. Say, consuming either 138 kg on continuous casting, or, say, the open-hearth method or the oxygen-converter method — for today here 9-10 kg is consumed in continuous casting — ; the production of fuel-saving equipment, not only industrial but also domestic appliances. [sentence as heard] Lev Aleksandrovich, I think I mentioned this figure to you earlier: today we have television sets in our country which have a capacity equal to 11 million kw. This is the capacity of Sayan-Shushenskoye station, which now is being brought up to full capacity, and also of Bratsk station. And consumption for each television set is nevertheless great in our country, although today's designs, today's technologies, make it possible at least to halve this consumption.

One can speak of other gadgets and domestic appliances. One can speak of industrial questions which require a very substantial solution. These include the problem of secondary heat sources. Here there are very many questions regarding the use of secondary heat sources. I must say that here many substantial solutions have already been adopted. There is a special state program for power conservation and resource economy. New programs are being prepared which will correct our subsequent work in this sector. There are questions of renewable sources. The structure in the fuel sectors themselves will change and must change. I am referring in particular also to open-cast coalmines, to the expansion of nuclear power stations, and both thermal power stations and stations for power and heat generation. And of course, what is most topical is not to waste anything and to make savings wherever possible, starting from the home and apartment.

Our life rejects narrow-minded indifference. And here we must

use all opportunities in order to manage our riches, whatever they are, in an economical and judicious way. We have, I repeat, immense resources and immense possibilities. But the approach of an owner demands tireless concern for saving them. This is our property. It is for us, for our children, for our grandchildren. And only, given such an approach to things, shall we be able to tackle our tasks more successfully. I would put it as follows, Lev Aleksandrovich, that the fuel sectors are nearing completion of the 1985 plan, and they are better prepared for winter and for work in winter conditions. And I think that they have at their disposal everything: a powerful scientific potential, a substantial production base, a laboratory base. They have highly qualified personnel and there is no doubt that scientific progress here will move forward quickly, as time now demands, and the tasks of providing the national economy with a reliable power supply, of fully providing the national economy also with domestic fuel, must be solved and solved in the proper way.

[Voznesenskiy] I think, comrades, that Boris Yevdokimovich, with such a fundamental introduction on his part, has outlined to a considerable extent that range of problems which are fundamental for the further development of what we may safely say, if you like, is both yours and our fuel and power complex. And it seems to me that now we need to reply as briefly as possible to those concrete questions which have already come in via the telephone lines.

First of all a question by Nelli Grigoryevna Korupchenko from Sochi: What is the situation with natural gas? When will they supply the gas for the needs of the population? This is the question asked. Perhaps, corresponding with it is a fairly large selection of such questions already received here by me from the most varied areas of the country. A few comrades are speaking of the need to continue the installation of gas service in a number of towns and to install a gas supply in a few rayons of these towns. Others — for instance, Comrade Shakhmetov from the Bashkirian republic, Comrade Ivanov from Kuybyshev Oblast, and even from Moscow Oblast, Dmitrov Rayon, Comrade Molofeyev and many others, and Comrade Maroshkin from Krasnodar Kray — are asking about the prospects for the installation of a gas supply in the countryside. And, finally, one more sub-question in this general question, which was asked by Comrade Viktor Stepanovich Metronov, boiler room engineer: Why is it that the Soviet Union — true, Boris Yevdokimovich has already partially replied to this question with more exact figures than it says here in this question — is selling one-third of its gas abroad while a regime of very strict economy is being introduced in the country? So then: our gas, the prospects for its development, the prospects for it reaching the population in a wider flow, and not only of the towns but also of our villages. Please go ahead, Viktor Stepanovich.

[Chernomyrdin] Well, Boris Yevdokimovich has already said regarding the affairs of the gas industry that things are proceeding normally now. Everyone already knows — we have reported this — that the country's gas industry has already completed fulfillment of the 5-year plan and is now preparing for work in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. The rate of growth or development of our country's gas industry is high. The industry is developing dynamically in accordance with those tasks which the industry has been set by our party. In connection with this the gas supply to our towns and rayon settlements is also developing. If one speaks of the gas industry as a whole, both in the 10th and the 11th 5-Year Plan periods — Boris Yevdokimovich has already quoted these figures — the gas industry has been operating in a stable fashion; we hope that in the 12th 5-Year Plan period, too, even though we are facing huge tasks, tasks of huge importance, it will develop in a stable fashion.

As regards the questions asked, the numerous questions which came in today and which are coming in now regarding the provision of our towns and villages with a gas supply, this program is aimed at this, it will also be further implemented. All this will be coordinated with the resources not only of gas; first of all this also involves pipes, resources or capacities of building organizations. There is such a program. And this moreover applies not only to these places where our pipelines pass or where our deposits are situated, but first of all to where there is a need. This work will be continued. Here we don't see any problems.

[Voznesenskiy] I would put it as follows, Viktor Stepanovich: This is necessary virtually everywhere. It is necessary for the population, it is necessary for the country. The question, of course, is evidently one of what is realistically possible. And I think that you will not object if we hand over this entire bundle of questions — which, by the way, is being added to every minute — in connection with the provision of a gas supply to individual areas of the country, the further provision of a gas supply, so that the appropriate services could examine these questions carefully and, perhaps, if there is such a possiblity and necessity, to make the appropriate amendemnts to plans for the near future or for the long-term which are already shaping up. Will there by any objections to this?

[Chernomydrin] No, there won't be any.

[Voznesensky] And unanswered remains only one — this sub-question as to why we are allegedly selling so much gas abroad.

[Shcherbina] Probably, well then this question mentions an inexact figure. The fact of the matter is that in 1984 we sold altogether 15 percent of the fuel and energy resources produced in the country to the socialist countries and to the capitalist countries on a mutually advantageous basis — one can buy something while selling. This is 15 percent of everything: oil, oil products and gas. By the way, we are selling only 10 percent of what we are producing and recovering. This is a matter of our interests. We are taking care of our interests by methods of trade and are receiving through this the necessary technologies, the necessary machines and mechanisms, which, perhaps, it would even not be advantageous to produce inasmuch as they are one-off types and only for one-time use.

[Voznesenskiy] Well, are consumer goods included here, Boris Yevdokimovich?

[Shcherbina] Included are both consumer goods and some quantity of feed and food crops when we experience difficulties, say, with the production of grain because of the dryness of the years in this 5-year plan period; this simply had a quite adverse effect on our possibilities in the agricultural industry. These are normal trade interrelations and economic ties which need to be developed

and which can develop. But, as regards quantity, this is not so much. The quantity which we sell is the required quantity.

[Voznesenskiy] Good! Vasiliy Aleksandrovich, what new technology, apart from the formation method, will be used in the 12th 5-Year Plan period for the maximum recovery of oil from the earth, Grigoriy Matveyevich Poley, an engineer, asks. Well, it is known what great significance is now being attached to this method, including in the areas of Tyumen Oblast.

[Dinkov] A great deal of work is being done in our country to increase oil recovery. In addition to waterflooding and maintaining reservoir pressure, practical work is being done using all the known methods. These include thermal drive, in situ combustion, hot water injection, steam injection and gas injection. It is planned to increase the amount of this work done against the levels that we had in the 11th 5-Year Plan period. In order to step up this major work, which is very important, there has been especially set up, as you know, a scientific and technological complex containing several scientific production associations specializing in questions of thermal drive and chemical and physical methods of reservoir stimulation. This work will be stepped up, and we are hoping in the 12th 5-Year Plan period to double the amount of oil recovered by using these new methods of reservoir stimulation.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. Anatoliy Ivanovich, a question has been put directly to you. It's from the town of Ivanovo, from Albert Vladimirovich Novikov, a power industry economist. The question, I would say, is perhaps not as simple as it seemed to me. "Mention was made previously, including in the Energy Program, of the priority development of power engineering. The Basic Guidelines speak of the priority development of machine building. Does this mean that power engineering will not be given priority development?"

[Mayorets] All right. Well, first of all the Basic Guidelines provide in fact for the accelerated development of power engineering, and if we are to speak of the development of power engineering as a whole, then priority is being given to the development of capacities at nuclear power stations. I should tell you, Lev Aleksandrovich, that very many comrades have asked what is the program for creating capacities in nuclear power engineering, how many nuclear power stations it is envisaged to be built and where they will be sited.

[Mayorets continued] What I would like to say is that the best way to judge things is by comparison. Our country is the birthplace of nuclear power stations, which began working for the national economy way back in 1954. It was in our country that the first peaceful nuclear station, as the power engineers say, and as we in our country say, was built in 1954. And if you take the development of nuclear power stations over that period, including 1985, then there are now nuclear power stations with a capacity of 28 million kw in operation in our country. If you take the targets for the 12th 5-Year Plan period, as envisaged in the Basic Guidelines, we are create capacities amounting to 41.5 million kw in the nuclear power sector. So as you can see, 28 million kw is the capacity created over that long period that I mentioned and 41.5 kw is the amount that must be created during the 12th 5-Year Plan period. Of course that is no easy program, and a great deal of effort will be required from power engineers, builders, machine builders, instrument builders, and from the national economy as a whole to realize this immense program of creating capacities at nuclear stations.

[Voznesenskiy] Anatoliy Ivanovich, since you have come to the problem of nuclear power engineering, could I please ask you another two questions out of this fairly substantial pile that has come in. First, a question from Comrade Gurevich from Vitebsk: How much more expensive is it to produce one kilowatt-hour of electricity at a nuclear power station compared with a coal or liquid-fuel fired station? What is the ratio and what is the outlook for this process? He wold like to know. It's less expensive now, isn't it?

[Mayorets] Yes. If you take the electricity generated at nuclear power stations, the cost of producing it is less, and in a number of cases substantially less, than at thermal power stations, and is coming close to the cost of electricity generated at the large hydropower stations.

[Voznesenskiy] And the second question, although it would seem that this problem has been covered on numerous occasions in the press and on television — nonetheless, the question has come from the village of Vereshchagino, from Comrade Anfenogenov — that village is in Orekhovo-Zuyevskiy Rayon of Moscow Oblast: Won't the creation of this nuclear industry have a fatal effect on mankind?

[Mayorets] I would unequivocally answer that if you take working conditions at nuclear stations and if you take the atmospheric conditions around them, then nuclear statins today are ecologically the puruest source of electricity.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you for being succint as well as precise! And Grigoriy Ivanovich: Comrade Valentin Dmitriyevich Akhtyrenchko, an engineer, asks: What are the views today on the underground gasification of coal?

[Nuzhdikhin] Well, I can't of course speak, or rather boast, about the work of the coal industry in this 5-year plan period. Nevertheless, I should like to say briefly that our colleagues, particular the gas industry people, have done wonderful work. This year we also have somewhat improved our work. Suffice it to say that we will be increasing the amount of coal extracted by almost 14 million metric tons over last year; we have dispatched to consumers, to the national economy, 15 million metric tons of coal more than last year; and all the prerequisites are there for us to start working in a more stable fashion in the next 5-year plan period. The Basic Guidelines for the development of our national economy envisages that we will bring the level of coal extraction up to 780-800 million metric tons a year, chiefly by use of the open-cast method of coal extraction as the most promising one. The open-cast method is in fact 10 times more productive than the underground method, while the prime cost of the coal is substantially less — approximately five times less. As far as the underground method of gasification is concerned, we are now working on this question on an experimental commercial basis. We started on it recently, and there is a certain promising outlook. But what we are chiefly working toward is to obtain, in the near future, liquid fuel from solid fuel, from coal, particularly

from brown coal. An installation, or you could call it a plant now, has been built in the Moscow coal basin, which is starting on an experimental basis to obtain liquid fuel out of coal from Kansk-Achinsk. In the future we will be engaged very seriously in obtaining liquid fuel from Kansk-Achinsk coal. The coal reserves there are very large, and we are now intensively developing the Kansk-Achinsk coal deposits. A large installation on an industrial scale is already being built there, and as a result liquid fuel will be obtained from solid fuel at this installation in roughly the 1990's.

[Voznesenskiy] Rafael Solomonovich Goltsberg, a journalist from Tyumen, asks: Recently, a few days ago, there was a report on television from which it may be concluded that it has eben decided not to build a town in Yamburg. That means that the field will be developed by people working duty tours. How far has the use of this method been thought out from the economic and social point of view for the far northern polar areas, taking into account the experience that has been accumulated in developing the Ob region? The floor is yours, Viktor Stepanovich.

[Chernomyrdin] It's quite right that in the 12th 5-Year Plan period efforts will concentrate on Yamburg, in other words all of the increase in gas extraction will be obtained from the development of that field. A decision has been made not to build a town in Yamburg. This major field, the second largest in our country, and in the world, too, after the Urengoy field, will be developed using the duty-tour method. But this is not simply the way that someone wanted it to be. For such a field to be developed using the duty-tour method, a great amount of technical work was done beforehand. New installations will be built, installations with a great unit capacity which will operate primarily in automatic mode. In other words the level of development of our equipment in the gas industry today enables such fields to be developed using the duty-tour method. And if you draw comparisons and look from the point of view of the economy, then every time it is of course economically advantageous. Yamburg is not just some little field. Virtually the whole of it lies beyond the polar circle, conditions are extreme, and there is absolutely no need to build town in such conditions.

[Voznesenskiy] In other words medical considerations come into it somewhere as well, health care, the ecology and so forth?

[Chernomyrdin] A whole range of considerations....

[Voznesenskiy] A whole range.

[Chernomyrdin] Yes, the question was discussed, examined and studied a great deal and for a long time, over a number of years, and it was absolutely the right decision that such a field can and ought to be developed using the duty-tour method.

[Voznesenskiy] That question links up, I think, with a question from Lyudmila Vasilyevna Vasilyeva from Kislovodsk, who is a medical worker and whose question could probably be answered by at least three of the comrades present: What is being done to improve the social program in Tyumen following Comrade Gorbachev's visit there? The social problem of the Tyumen Region — how is it now being solved?

[Chernomyrdin] Well, if you want to start with us gas industry people....

[Voznesenskiy] Yes, please.

Chernomyrdin] Then I would say that literally over the last few years — the gas industry is a young one, and is early in its development in Tyumen and in Western Siberia — and what I would say is this. Towns have now been built: The town of Nadym is a gas workers' town, there is the town of Urengoy, we have built whole settlements along our gas transport systems. We have built not only housing, but also social and cultural facilities. But what has been built over all these years of the development of the gas industry, starting in the 1960's. [changes thought] In the 12th 5-Year Plan period and in the 13th 5-Year Plan period, when it will chiefly be Western Siberia, all of the increase will come from the Western Siberian fields, and of course we attach great importance to the development of social questions. [passage as heard] I would say that this acquired particular importance following the visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to oil and gas industry installations in Western Siberia. Today I would say that the program in the 12th 5-Year Plan period for the development of the social questions of Western Siberia has virtually been revised. In the 12th 5-Year Plan period we are to build and commission the same amount of housing and social, cultural and consumer facilities that was built during the whole period of development of the gas industry in Western Siberia. It included Tyumen, which is planned to be a development base town, Yamburg, Yamal, and the development of base-towns which are to be specified. The task today in practical terms is completely to solve the question of providing children's preschool establishments and health care facilities. It is a large and intensive program, but a realistic one.

[Voznesenskiy] And how do things stand in your sector, Vasiliy Aleksandrovich?

[Dinkov] During the visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to Tyumen Oblast and the oil industry installations, the task posed was to bring about a substantial improvement in the lives of the oil workers of Western Siberia by increasing the construction of housing, kindergartens, hospitals, schools and sports centers. In the party program and the Basic Guidelines the chief question raised is that of bringing about a substantial improvement in the lives of our people. We plan a big program for improving social, consumer service and housing facilities for the oil workers of Western Siberia. A program has been drawn up for the construction of additional kindergartens, schools and sports centers. A program has been drawn up for substantially improving shopping services and building new shopping centers. It is planned to increase housing construction: we are to increase housing construction by 150 percent over what we did in the 11th 5-Year plan period. A substantial program is planned for our own construction work, housing construction by our own contracting organizations. The program planned is very substantial. So what we are working on today is to ensure that this program is fulfilled without fail. Today all our enterprises and associations in Western Siberia know what has to be done for whom, and when.

[Voznesenskiy] Please go ahead, Boris Yevdokimovich.

[Shcherbina] I would like to add the following. When Tyumen was just getting started, the population of the oblast was a little over a million. Today the population of Tyumen Oblast is more than 2.6 million. The things that were done in those years enabled us to provide approximately 10-11 square meters of housing per capita in those regions. It's not enough, and in some towns the figure is a little higher, while in other places, where the new settlements are, the situation is, of course, more complex. There is a lot of temporary housing, and what is needed now are additional measures to rectify things as far as the facilities for people in Tyumen Oblast are concerned. The resolution adopted by the Party Central Committee on the development of the Tyumen oil and gas industry in the 12th 5-Year Plan period envisages an enormous program. In particular, as Vasiliy Aleksandrovich was saying, it is planned to increaese the amount of housing put into service by 60 percent.

Recently we in the government once again, on the instructions of the Central Committee Politburo, examined the possibilities of further expanding the construction not only of housing, but also of children's and sports centers and cinemas — for which we were quite rightly criticized by Mikhail Sergeyevich when he was in Siberia. And in order to be able to cope with this task, major instructions have been issued to the republics taking part in the development of the social and consumer services sphere in Western Siberia for them not simply to build microrayons, but to build microrayons in an integrated way with all the things that are needed: outpatients' clinics, hospitals, children's establishments, and so forth. We have just prepared and are about to pass a new decision on increasing the amounts of such construciton. I must say that the republics which have shown a high level of initiative in this ma'ter — the Moscow party organization, the Leningrad party organization, the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Baltic republics — all the republics in the country have now responded to the appeal by the Central Committee and are applying their own efforts to take a direct part in the solution of this task. It is no easy task, but it will be worked on, and it will be solved.

[Voznesenskiy] There again the experience of BAM, for example, showed — and not only BAM, but also the Non-Chernozem Zone of our country — that the participation by union republics in the solution of major, essentially all-state projects is highly effective.

[Shcherbina] Yes, they have built about 1.5 million square meters there in this 5-year plan, and now they are going to put more than 3 million square meters of housing into use; that is, they are doubling their participation. So one can only speak well of these republics and the leaders who have responded in this way to the worries and concerns of the Western Siberian oil and gas workers.

[Voznesenskiy] Grigoriy Ivanovich, a very difficult question for you, and many similar questions are coming in. Comrades are complaining very much about the low quality of the coal which the population gets, and what is more, that for heating of houses, including the so-called private sector. Apart from this, comrades are saying that the norm which has existed for a long time for allocation for heating of their homes was calculated in its time for fairly high-calorie coal; now the quality of what is supplied has changed somewhat, and evidently for the worse, on the whole, and the comrades are asking when the population will finally be receiving high-quality coal, according to the norms which can really satisfy their demands.

[Nuzhdikhin] Yes, in general, of course, we have to admit that so far we are unfortunately not supplying the population with sufficient quantity of good, high-quality fuel, chiefly the anthracite which is supplied, first and foremost, and secondly the coal briquettes. At the moment we extract 67 million metric tons of anthracite a year, from which 25-26 million metric tons of medium-grade lump coal is produced, which is mainly what the population consumes. But the fact of the matter is that as new highly productive machinery is brought in — combines and complexes — the output of quality fuel, that of medium-grade lump varieties, has fallen considerably, and what we now have to do first and foremost is to go for improvement; we are already building combines and shearing units which will considerably increase the output of quality fuel in extraction of anthracite coal. We are busy with this, but unfortunately, so far there is not enough such fuel, and in order to meet fully the needs of the population, we are forced to market concentrated coal of other varieties of power-generation coal, whose content is higly free from impurities.

[Voznesenskiy] And the comrades complain that bits of rock get in it.

[Nuzhdikhin] Well, Lev Aleksandrovich, I have to say that the ash content of quality fuel for the population is not increasing, because we are now solidly engaged in concentration, and the new concentration factories built recently concentrate down to zero, as we say; that is, there is total concentration, and then all the rock is removed, it is all extracted and separated, without getting into the coal. Well, what are we doing now? First of all, we have recently put major concentration factories on stream, as I have already said, such as the Kommendantskiy in Donbass, capacity 6 million metric tons of coal a year; the Krasnaya Zvezda, with a capacity of 3.5 million metric tons of coal a year; the Sverdlovsk factory with capacity of nearly 7 million metric tons a year, and others. These technical projects provide for thorough concentration of anthracites, and I think things will be rectified. As far as briquettes are concerned, we are left with the Aleksandriya concentration factories. They have been working for a very long time and their assets are somewhat obsolete, and now we have adopted a decision — Boris Yevdokimovich was of great help to us in this — a special government decision has been issued which envisages the allocation of special equipment in order to modernize and replace equipment, and these briquette factories will considerably improve their work. This also applies to the Bashkir concentration factory. This is in order to rectify things somewhat, and at the moment we are devoting particularly great attention to this. Special tasks have been set. There is a specific requirement for everyone to produce quality fuel just as there is for extraction, productivity and other basic indices of work of our industry.

[Vozenesenskiy] Evidently, Grigoriy Ivanovich, the problem of construciton of concentration factories at coal extraction sites, at a number of enterprises and deposits, is of importance not only for the fuller satisfaction of the interests of the population, but also from the transport point of view. For example, Leonid Vladimirovich Lebedev asks, or rather poses a whole series of

questions, saying particularly that construction of such concentration factories might reduce the load on our railway transportation, one-fifth of the work of which, as far as he can see, is composed of coal transport. In connection with this, he proposes the expansion of production and extraction of local coal.

[Nuzhdikhin] Well, in fuel transport, at the moment we do in fact have what could be called temporary freight; we transport coking coals from Vorkuta and the Pechora basin to Donbass. This amounts to something like 1.5 million metric tons not a great quantity, but we have to transport it. Why? Because we have coal concentration capacities in Donbass, and there, unfortunately, as a result of obsolescence of mine assets and the beginning of exhaustion of some of the production capacity of mines, we have reduced coal production by a certain quantity; these concentration capacities have to be used by transportation of coal from Vorkuta. Construction of the new Pechora concentration factory has now begun in Vorkuta, and it will be completed in the next 5-year plan, somewhere around 1987 or 1988, evidently, and we will give up this transportation; that is, we will concentrate this coal on the spot and supply it to the national economy, primarily to coke and chemicals works and metallurgists.

As far as losses during transport are concerned, specialists have calculated that there are probably questions there, as far as I understand, not only of cross-haulage, as it is called, but also that in general in transport of coal in railway cars suffer losses through blowing off and because the railwaymen, our colleagues, do not always supply freight cars in good condition, and we lose several millions metric tons en route. This is, of course, quite a large amount. What are we doing? First of all, we have so-called compression rollers working; these are installations which, when the coal is being loaded, roll the upper part of this slack, the fine particles, and they considerably compress the coal in the process of loading, excluding the possibility of it blowing off during transport. Secondly, we cover it, the surface layer, the top part of the coal, with a film, and in that way also we prevent losses during transport. Those are the main ways this work is producing results, and this year we have already reduced losses by approximately 500,000 metric tons during transport. In the near future we will expand this work considerably. True, Lev Aleksandrovich, we do have complaints against the railwaymen; it is also necessary for them to give us cars in good condition. I have some photographs here, I shall not show them to you, but of course, they do not give us freight cars which are all in good order. We have to repair them ourselves, diverting our funds and efforts in order for coal not to be lost en route.

[Voznesenskiy] Grigoriy Ivanovich, I would not like your answer, or any other, to be too long, but nevertheless, we have received a question which is literally to the point from Yegor Vasilyevich Myasnikov, a miner from Kemerovo. It seems to me to continue our conversation: I want to ask why do we extract coal in the Kuznetsk basin, when millions of metric tons of already extracted coal is lying in storage? The matter concerns first and foremost the coal extracted by the Gidrougol production association. My colleagues tell me that this is so not only here. That is, there is evidently some link with the method of coal extraction.

[Nuzhdikhin] Well, Lev Aleksandrovich, overall we have in storage at pits and open-cast mines — and this may even be to the good — we have more than the norm of coal stocks, and despite the considerable work of which I spoke to begin with, by railwaymen and our miners, we have sent more than 4 million metric tons of coal above plan to the national economy this year. Stocks have been reduced somewhat at all coal basins apart from Kuznetsk — the Kuznetsk and Kansk-Achinsk basins. The railwaymen are letting us down here. I have to say that we also do not always take freight cars over in good time and we do not get the coal to loading points in good time. It has to be said plainly that, especially in the winter period, and we are working on this, we have to make sure that extracted coal, especially coals such as those from Kuznetsk, which are very much needed by the national economy, mainly coking coals, make sure that they get to the consumer in good time, of course.

[Voznesenskiy] Anatoliy Ivanovich, there are a great many questions connected with the utilization of so-called non-traditional energy sources. The comrades are not only putting these questions of utilization of wind energy, solar energy, energy of the sea's tides, but some even propose their own technical solutions. What can be said, for example, in response to the question from engineer Petr Ivanovich Baydanov from Dzerzhinsk, who is interested in the place occupied by solar energy at the moment in the country's energy balance, and how it will be used in the 12th 5-Year Plan; or to the question from Comrade Beysbarg from Dnepropetrovsk, whether it is proposed to build high-power wind-driven installations in our country and whether they will go on sale. Essentially the same question comes from Konstaninovka village in Nikolayev Oblast, from Mikhail Ivanovich Ukrainets, and so on. So, what about the non-traditional energy sources and the prospects for their use?

[Mayorets] Our party and government has set the national economy the task of saving from 20-40 million metric tons of fuel thanks to the use of non-traditional energy sources by the year 2000. And of course, this fuel saving could prove to be unrealistic if new energy sources are not brought into use. To this end all possible ways must be sought in order to use the achievements of science and technology which our society today has at its disposal. As to use of solar energy. Leve Aleksandrovich, I must say that this year a 5,000 kw solar power station was put into operation in our country in the Crimea. This is an experimental station. At this station all the technological processes for providing electrical power will be developed, in order to make it possible to embark in the future on construction of more powerful stations where solar energy will be used, having accumulated some experience. Naturally, the development of semiconductor technology and use of new materials in the future will make possible the broader use of solar energy. An experimental station making use of tidal energy is in operation in our country on the Kola Peninsula. The station is working reliably, and our specialists, studying the experience of this station's work and accumulating experience, are also preparing for broader development of stations of a similar type. In regions where there are sources of hot water, for example in the Kamchatka region, a station using the energy of underground waters has been working for a long time. It ia slao planned to build such stations in the near future in a number of other areas of our country, in the Stavropol area, in particular.

[Voznesenskiy] And what about the use of wind power, Anatoliy Ivanovich? The qustions have mostly come from the Ukraine —

I don't know why that is, but that is where the most questions have come from concerning use of wind.

[Mayorets] Well, it must be noted that at present installations for getting electrical power from wind energy are in use in our country. But these installations are as yet low-powered, and large-scale production of them by industry has so far not been set up. Although the Ministry of Power's institutes are currently carrying out research in order for broader use to be made of wind energy, by building installations with power not, for example, of 2 kw or 5 kw, but with considerably greater capacity, so that when all processes for getting electrical power have been exhausted, industry can be given the task of adopting production of these installations.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. Boris Yevdokimovich, a great many questions have come in concerning the saving of fuel and power resources that you spoke about in your introduction. For example, Comrade Anatoliy Mikhaylovich Bondar from Ukhta, Komi ASSR is asking what new technological processes and equipment it is envisaged to introduce in the 12th 5-Year Plan with the aim of saving fuel and power resources. Many comrades point out the most varied methods for economizing, and Yakov Iosipovich Karker, Lenin Prize winner and doctor of technical sciences, puts the question this way: In the light of the reorganization currently being implemented, who will be responsible for the rational utilization of natural raw material resurces, and chemical fuels in particular? The average efficiency in their use across the country is only about 40 percent. He cites some impressive figures which lay great obligations upon us all, if they are precise enough; evidently they are precise, if only because the prestige of the questioner speaks for this. They show that of 1.68 billion metric tons of standard fuel used in the national economy in 1984, more than 1 billion metric tons was lost without getting anything back, which amounted to several billions of rubles. And so, how is this most important direction of our work as you yourself said, being provided for in our country, in the technological and organizational respect, if you please?

[Shcherbina] First, the scale of the problem is really impressive. The levels of efficiency of our equipment using various kinds of fuel really do not exceed 32, 35, or sometimes a little over 40 percent. In connection with this, a considerable proportion of energy is indeed lost, secondary heat which has to be used. Much of what has to be resolved has already become a apparent in a number of areas. First and foremost, since today we are discussing our ministries, I would say this: The gas industry uses a great number of cubic meters, more than 50 billion, for pumping the gas. So, taking into account the utilization efficiency of the machines, we are losing a vast quantity. If it is translated into standard fuel, it is of the order of 50 billion metric tons, or to put it this way, 64 million gigacalories. In connection with this, a decision has been adopted that this secondary heat from compressor stations should be used to supply hothouse farms and rayons close to the area with heat. There is also the method of transporting chemically ground heat, which then gives the opportunity of transporting it over fairly great distances, 100 km and more. This program is being carried out today by the Ministry of the Gas Industry; in particular, it has been given the job of building about 160 hectares, I think, of hothouses. They are already being built, and this waste heat will be marketed and used for this purpose.

And the second group of questions is, of course, that thought must be given to the technology also of the users of this secondary heat. I have in mind waste gas from ferrous metallurgy and chemical processes which should be used at the same place it is generated. This work is being done by the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy in accordance with a resolution by the government and the Central Committee on the modernization and reconstruction of these sectors. The people there are putting things down in writing and are making provisions, just as provisions are being made in other areas. I have said that we are now working on a large program for converting to diesel fuel. Here again the question is quite clear: Either we have trucks using 150 grams of fuel, for example, per metric ton/kilometer, or we have them using something on the order of 80-86 grams. It's a colossal saving. In addition, as I have already said, for example, there are the methods of continuous casting: Either we use 130 kg, or we can use 9-10 kg. In other words, the technologies exist which must, of course, be used in the overall scheme. But it is a task that everyone together must solve: No one is just going to come along and do nothing but work on the problem. Every specialist at every enterprise and in every organization must, whatever he is engaged in, think first of all how the fuel and electricity will be used, and will they be used efficiently.

[Voznesenskiy] Boris Yevdokimovich, the efficient use of fuel and energy, though depends not only on an awareness, so to speak, of our civic duty, and perhaps also not only on the economic incentives, which could evidently also be revised again and again and strengthened in this regard; it depends evidently to a great degree, and perhaps even primarily in this case, on the existence of a definite technical base. First of all the secondary heat has to be collected and channelled so that it can be used. On this point a whole selection of questions has come in. For example, a question has just come in from power engineer Oman Mamedovich Mamedov: When will the problem with metering instruments be solved? After all, if there is no metering, you can't achieve economies. Comrade Gennadiy Yuryevich Zherebilov from Lipetsk suggests that in the draft new edition of the program, Part 2, section 2, subsection 2 — The structural reorganization of public-sector production, after the words extensive use of renewable sources of energy the following be added: ...and energy-recylcing processes and technologies. He suggests the same addition, too, for the Basic Guidelines for our country's economic and social development. A collective letter has come in from Kalinin, in which the comrades ask us to dwell in some detail on the use of secondary energy resources. Comrade Volkov, who works for the Ministry of the Electronomics Industry, informs us that electronic temperature regulators have been built in our country and are being used successfully at a number of enterprises and in a number of industries. But at the same time — incidentally, Comrade Akim Andreyevich Nayda also confirms that energy-saving equipment and instruments are produced by the Mekhanika scientific production association, in particular recuperative and regenerative heat exchangers. But on the other hand there are reports that certain sectors are not being allowed to acquire such equipment, although judging by that first piece of information the sector which produces these instruments is ready to produce a greater quantity of them. Don't you think it would be expedient to go back again and again to take a

working look at these questions and ask for these somewhat contradictory, but I think extremely important, pieces of information to be looked into?

[Shcherbinal] These are interesting questions. We have adopted a number of decisions on these specific questions and on the overall questions. I think that we will make use of the suggestions and advice from these comrades and take them into account in drawing up the program which we are now amending. the Energy Program. In fact we are to double energy savings by the year 2000 compared to the planned figures in the energy program. That is a major amendment which takes account of the changes, for example, in policy and ideology in this regard. This program has been substantially reworked and prepared, so please pass those on to me and we will look into the matter.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. Dispatch clerk Comrade Timofeyev from the town of Opochka in Pskov Oblast, and many other comrades as well, raise the question about the fact that when oil is recovered the concomitant gas is flared off. Plase tell us how it can be used in the national economy and what are the prospects in this regard? Vasiliy Aleksandrovich, over to you.

[Dinkov] It's true that natural gas is still not being fully recovered in Western Siberia. A large amount of gas is flared off. Concomitant gas is generally quite rich in useful ingredients which are used to produce chemical products, first and foremost light hydrocarbons. Today, in accordance with the decision by the Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the development of the Western Siberian complex, we are working on questions of bringing the recovery of concomitant gas up to no less than 90 percent. The issue would seem to be a simple one: these riches must not be burned away. But at the same time, to collect the concomitant gas from a large area, particularly Western Siberia where there is a great deal of marshland and rivers, is quite a complex task which requires a fair amount of money. What we now plan to do in the 12th 5-Year Plan period is to reach the level of 90 percent whatever the circumstances, no matter how difficult and how expensive it is. But this means we will obtain several millions of metric tons of very valuable liquid components and liquid gases, including petroleum fractions. The task is a very complex one, the question has been rightly raised, and we have to work on these matters in a more purposeful and thorough way.

[Voznesenskiy] Anatoliy Ivanovich, there are many questions about why it is that so far we cannot produce automatic timer switches for switching off the lights in the entrances of apartment buildings when they are not needed. Antonina Yermolayevna Tikhonova from Dubna speaks about this, and Villi Arvidovich Bergman asks three very pointed, I would say, questions on this subject, each one more pointed than the last: Surely we can manage to produce this technically simple device? Is it that we are so rich it doesn't matter? — that's the second question — Or is it that we are so far behind? A number of other comrades area also concerned by this problem, because in general the majority of us all realize the need for this kind of saving, but probably this awareness needs to be backed up, as we have said on a different subject. by certain technical facilities.

[Mayorets] Lev Aleksandrovich, this question runs in parallel with the previous ones.

[Voznesenskiy] Yes!

[Mayorets] And I must say that in our country there are not enough facilities for controlling the consumption of either electricity or thermal energy. There are a sufficient number of facilities for regulating and controlling consumption in existence in our country, but the minsitries specializing in them do not produce them in sufficient amounts. What I would say is, and it's a well-known truth, that the cost of extracting coal, oil and gas is, of course, growing continuously because the coal, oil and gas sources are far away from the centers of consumption. And when we were talking about Urengoy, when Viktor Stepanovich explained why it was not possible, or rather why there was no need to build a town, this was dictated precisely by the extraordinarily difficult living conditions for people in that area. However, our approach to conservation was formed at a time when the difficulties existing in the extraction of fuel were not clearly understood. The feeling came about, Lev Aleksandrovich, that our country had unlimited resources, and yet meanwhile the difficulties and remoteness of the fuel extraction areas strongly dictate the need for controlled consumption. While in electricity generation, for example, we have made certain achievements and achieved certain success.... [changes thought] and I can quote you an interesting figure: In 1960 it took 470 grams of fuel to generate one kilowatt-hour of electricity, while this year the figure is 326 grams. In other words, on the industry side we have been applying control to the process, but as far as the approach to electricity consumption is concerned we do not in fact have sufficient facilities. So these are very urgent questions, ones that are very right to be raised, and I think that the Ministry of Instrument Building and other ministries must, as provided for in the government targets, put these instruments into mass production in the near future so that by introducing them into both domestic and industrial use it will be possible to control the consumption of both thermal energy and electricity.

[Voznesenskiy] I think, Grigoriy Ivanovich, you have already answered this question to some extent. But, nevertheless, perhaps there is perhaps an additional opportunity here to clear up this question. It is asked by Viktor Vasilyevich Pashenko from Karaganda: At present coal is being recovered with an ash content of 50 percent and more. Siberian scientists have developed catalysts for burning low-grade kinds of coal. When will they be used commercially?

[Nuzhdikhin] For the first time in the country combustion has started in our coal industry of coal in furnaces in a so-called fluidized film [kipyashchiy sloy]. Coal with 40-50 percent of ash content and even higher can be burned. The essence of this method is that coal falling into the furnace is not being burnt in an immobile layer, but through feeding high-pressure air under the layer of the coal — the layer is made to move and the combustion of coal particles occurs all through it. This makes it possible considerably to intensify the coal combustion in the boiler, as a result of which the possibility arises of using coal with an ash-content even up to 70 percent. At present some 100 boilers which have a capacity of up to 25 metric ton per hour have already been converted in our industry, and in the future we are planning a wide distribution of this method. By the way, with

such a kind of combustion, efficiency is considerably higher than with layer stoking. Well, it can be said that the efficiency of boilers is raised by 8-10 percent. In the near future we will spread and we are already spreading this experience to the other basins of our country.

[Voznesenskiy] Well, I don't know how far it is possible to reply to the following question. But, nevertheless, let's make an attempt. It is being asked by Comrade Rogunov, an engineer, from Aprelevka. What is your opinion as to when development of gas and oil deposits on the Yamal Peninsula will start and are there to date technical plans for laying a pipeline from Yamal to the country's central part?

[Chernomyrdin] We are beginning development of Yamal's gas deposits in this 5-year plan-period. Today we have no problems in laying a trunk gas pipeline from the Yamal deposit, although we have difficulties, there are quite a few difficulties. And it has already been said here, Boris Yevdokimovich has already said that today we have reached the Arctic regions. There at Yamburg for instance and the Yamal deposit, there is virtually no soil, there is solid permafrost. There are, of course, colossal difficulties. For this reason, given all this, the technical plans exist today. And starting from the end of the 5-year plan-period we intend, and the plan already provides for this, to start work on the Yamal Peninsula.

[Voznesenskiy] During this conversation we have several times used the term reference fuel [uslovnoye toplivo]. What is reference fuel, mechanical engineer Comrade Kucherin asks.

[Shcherbina] 7000 kilocalories per kg.

[Voznesenskiy] This is a unit by means of which various kinds of fuel are compared with each other. I hope that Comrade Kucherin is satisfied with this reply. Why has peat recovery dropped? This question interests Grigoriy Mikhaylovich Vlasenko. Who deals with peat?

[Shcherbina] Well, here, probably, of late the question has become complicated purely in terms of the climate. Well then, peat can be recovered in conditions of dry climate. And, unfortunately, during the past 3 years, we have not at all been able to cope with the peat recovery program, mainly on account of precisely such complications. It needs to be dried, but to do so is not easy. Recovery has also been complicated. Well then, on the other hand — it seems that here we are on the right track — a number of scientific organizations, specialists, especially in agriculture, have drawn attention to the high effectiveness of the utilization of peat as fertilizer. There are such varieties of peat, called vivianite peats — there are even phosphor-containing elements — which are of great benefit when used as fertilizers. Therefore, today peat is not everywhere being recovered as fuel, but its recovery has been reoriented toward utilization for the needs of agriculture. Here is where the complication, the problem lies.

[Voznesenskiy] Vasiliy Aleksandrovich, Comrade Ifraimov from Baku has just called in the following question: Does the Oil Industry Ministry have a definite program for the supply of equipment which it needs? I am asking this question with great interest even personally, because some 2 and 1/2 years ago our creative collective visited the Tyumen region's oilmen and had the opportunity to see for ourselves how extremely serious this problem was in those years. And, as is known, now during the trip by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to the Tyumen region, this problem was also regarded as one of the most essential ones for the successful further development of the oil industry.

[Dinkov] The second question which was noted and to which Mikahil Sergeyevich drew attention during his stay in Western Siberia was the question of the need for reequipping the oil and also the gas industry. Jointly with all ministries which manufacture equipment for the oil industry, we have drawn up an extensive program where it is noted when what must be done for the modernization of existing equipment, when and in what time new minds of equipment which are up to the very highest achievements to date must be manufactured. A large conference was held in the town of Surgut in Western Siberia in which all ministers of ministries manufacturing equipment took part. This conference was addressed by specialists of the Ministry of the Oil Industry, of the Gas Industry and specialists producing the equipment, and they examined all questions regarding the modernization and reequipping of the oil and gas industry. Of course, drawing up measures is only the start. Today we are with all ministries working on the question of the unconditional fulfillment of all these measures and the reequipping of the oil industry. What are we planning? We are planning to raise considerably the reliability of pumping equipment in oil recovery. We are planning to carry out the reequipping and the creation of new drilling rigs which would make it possible to raise substantially the efficiency of drilling, to raise drilling speeds and to shorten the time needed for sinking boreholes.

We also have in mind the reequipment and the transition of automated methods of controlling oil extraction and transport, and the broad introduction of processes for automatic control of flushing fluids during drilling — in short, a transition of automated control methods. This will make it possible for us to reduce labor expenditure considerably, reduce operational expenditures, and enhance efficiency in all sectors and sub industries of the oil industry. The program exists, and now it is our task and that of all who drafted it to strive for all the planned measures to be strictly fulfilled.

[Voznesenskiy] Comrades, there is a question which in essence concerns all the ministries represented here. How will the question of nature conservation be resolved in connection with the activities of your enterprises? In order to save time. I will not enumerate all the questions concerning the work of power stations, mines, open-cast coal mines and so on, I shall just reproduce the question that has just arrived from Alma-Ata, from Doctor Galim Khamzanovich Dzhumaybinov. In general, it is quite understandable that today we are talking a lot about the north, and he, located in the south of the country, is worried the state of affairs which nature in the north. What measures are to be taken to preserve the environemnt during development of the deposits in the far north and Western Siberia? After all, an immense load is foreseen on the environment with such a scale of development. Perhaps each of the comrades would say literally a few words about how this problem, the problem of ecology, of production work and ecology, is viewed in your ministries.

[Chernomydrin] Well, as far as we are concerned, we in fact work in the most distant regions, the most northerly regions, where we have to deal with the tundra, and everyone knows that the tundra does not recover immediately. it is a protracted process; I have to say that all the projects being produced today first and foremost take the issue of ecology into account, and primarily the issue of preservation of the tundra, the preservation of everything living where we pass through. This is the chief issue, and today we do not even discuss this isseu; there are no such problems now, nor even any conservations about it, everything is taken into account in the projects.

[Nuzhdikhin] Well, Lev Aleksandrovich, we inflict damage, so to speak, on ecology in two directions — with the underground method, by putting rock on spoil heaps and also whatever coal wastes there are, waste swith some coal content. First, we are now trying to produce as little rock as possible from the mines. We are doing a great deal of work on this, we are introducing new kinds of machinery, especially in small seams, these are co n-plexes of a new type and technical level such as the KM-103 and KD-80 [expansions unknown] and in essence this makes it possible for us to work without overcutting. Second, what we do extract — in some places we still have to, especially in preparation work — we try to leave this rock in the mine. We have a new kind of technology, the unit called Titan, which makes it possible to carry our preparation work on a broad front and leave the rock in the excavated space. But all the same, there are still spoil heaps, especially those of mines built during the war and in the first postwar years, they still have spoil heaps. At present we have 700 such spoil heaps; we have already eliminated half of them. We had them, we did certian work to extinguish them, and every year we eliminate approximately 50-60 spoil heaps. Thus by the end of the 5-Year Plan more than half will have been eliminated, and we shall not be causing harm to surrounding nature. Secondly, we have the open-cast extraction method. Hwere, those of our produciton associations engaged in open-cast coal extraction are obliged to carry our recultivation, with the preliminary removal of the fertile chernozem layer and storage of it, then after the mineral, that is, the coal, is exhausted, recultivation is carried out and the fertile layer is restored. We have formed special detachments, recultivation directorates, in every production association. They are equipped with special machinery, they have qualified people, specialists, and thus in recent years, while disturbing some areas, we have been carrying out approximately the same volume of work as that which is disruptive. We have a backlog from previous years which we will work off during the 12th 5-Year Plan, reckoning to recultivate these areas as well.

[Voznesenskiy] Anatoliy Ivanovich, please.

[Mayorets] It has to be noted that the Ministry of Power, according to a government decision, is directing very large capital investments to the protection of the environment in order to resolve issues of its protection. I have to mention the following figures: While in the years of the 10th and 11th 5-Year Plans the output of electricity increased by 30 percent, the emissions into the atmosphere, with a 30 percent increase in electrical power output, were reduced by 20 percent. Thanks to what? Well, first of all, the chief role was played, as I have already said in answer to one question, by ecologically clean sources of electrical power, that is, the development of nuclear power stations and the development of hydroelectric stations. The second thing is that more and more gas is being burned at thermal power stations. It is well known that gas is also the cleanest kind of duel. The next trend being implemented and which will be implemented to an even greater degree in the years of the 12th 5-Year Plan, is the development and expansion of centralized heat supply, the construction of central heating plants. the development of central heating plants leads to the elimination of small boiler rooms, which are the source of harmful emissions, once capacities at central heating plants are put into operation. For example, the plan for development of heat supply in the city of Krasnoyarsk shows that in the near future, in the years of the 12th 5-Year Plan, it is possible to shut down 160 boiler rooms in the one city alone. Apart from this, the structure of solid fuel, coal, is also changing in the direction of improvement, and we are more and more using kinds of coal containing insignificant quantities of sulphur, in particular. We calculate now that ash removal at our thermal power stations is being carried out successfully; that is, we have the necessary means and equipment in order to combat this evil, in general terms, as well as anywhere in the world. At the same time, there is still one very unpleasant fact, such as when the waste gases contain a great deal of gaseous components such as, in particular, sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, and we cannot as yet completely cope with these tasks. But we are now creating prototype installations in our industry which will be in operation next year, and which will make it possible for us, once we gain experience, to embark on broad-scale introduction into practice of installations to clean waste gases, that is, to remove nitrogen oxides.

[Voznesenskiy] And evidently, perhaps even to utilize these gases to a greater extent than now. Can these gases be used somehow, for heating purposes, as carriers of secondary heat?

[Mayorets] No, there is no way of using them.

[Voznesenskiy] So, it is simply a problem of (?cutting them out) by whatever means.

[Mayorets] Simply removing them somehow.

[Voznesenskiy] I see. Vasiliy Aleksandrovich, please.

[Dinkov] For the oil industry, issues of conservation of the environment are basic ones for our work. Apart from the need for every measure to be written into the projects, during the operational process work must be provided for, so as to prevent pollution of the environment and the discharge of harmful effluents or (?settling tank) [podtovarnyy] water, and also the spillage of oil. Hence we devote much attention to ensuring water-tightness of all structures for oil extraction, collection of oil and transport of oil, and to increasing the reliability of all these structures. There is no doubt that we must also try to prevent any instances of (?settling tank) water or effluents being discharged at our fields. Now all the collection of all (?settling tank) and effluent water has been organized, and they are put into the same oil-bearing strata, at the same time maintaining the reservor pressure. That is, a lot of work is being carried out. This work is carried out by a service in our ministry, a technical directorate, and there are special services monitoring this work in each of the associations. I will not enumerate all the measures; I have named

the basic ones — leakproofing, collection of effluent, and ensuring reliability.

[Voznesenskiy] It is already time for us to wind up our program, but I cannot allow myself to do so without asking you another question, Anatoliy Ivanovich. The fact of the matter is that this question reflects the interests in fact not only of rural workers, but also the interests of the whole people, because all of us, as you clearly understand, live on the fruits of the labor of the rural resident, the workers of sovkhozes, collective farmers, and we have many questions connected with reliability of electricity supply to our kolkhozes and sovkhozes. These questions have come in from various parts of the country, for example, from the Lenin's Way Kolkhoz in Stavropol Kray. Nikolay Fedorovich Severov, the chief power engineer, says that power supply is insufficient via aerial power lines, it is not reliable enough, and of course, this has an effect to a certain degree on fulfillment of the Food Program. Similar questions have come in from Vologda, from engineer Vasiliy Petrovich Sepin; from Lyubov Ivanovna Gorbuntsova, deputy chairman of a workshop committee of Krymenergo, from the Buryat republic, and so on. And so, a few words on this vital issue, please, Anatoliy Ivanovich.

[Mayorets] This is a very big problem. The fact of the matter is that electrification of the countryside is developing rapidly, and naturally both the government and the party provide for exceptionally great funds for electrification of agriculture. At the same time, it has to be noted that we power engineers are not keeping up, if I may put it that way, with the requirements of the countryside, because as a rule we build lines without sufficient provision of ring systems, we do not have parallel lines for the case where if one line goes out of action, electrical supply is provided via the other line. In a number of cases, outdated equipment is used in agriculture. Many farms, although they have reserve power stations, independent power supply sources, in a number of cases are not in an operable state. A very large program of electrification of the countryside is planned for the years of the 12th 5-Year Plan. The program envisages both replacement of equipment, and construction of parallel lines. We also plan this year, or rather in 1986, to put all the lines today being used by kolkhozes or sovkhozes, or by other agricultural enterprises, on the books of the Ministry of Power. The very fact that these lines will be on the books of our power system — I am thinking about maintenance of cadres, the qualifications of these cadres — this fact itself will, of course, provide an opportunity to enhance the reliability of power supplies to rural workers.

[Voznesenskiy] Boris Ivanovich — excuse me, Boris Yevdokimovich, among the questions I have pased to you there was quite a considerable group where comrades are thinking about improvement of the administration of fuel and power industries as a unified complex. What can be said about this?

[Shcherbina] There are two groups of questions here. One group concerns the merging of and amalgamation of a number of ministries. It is evidently not expedient to do this; each of the ministries making up the power complex is enormous in itself, and not easy to control, let us say. As far as the second group of questions, on how to improve the administration of the fuel and power complex is concerned, there is such an issue. We have formed the Agroprogm, we have formed a Bureau of Machine-Building, and we must see how this is implemented in actual life. There is some preliminary work on how to further improve the administration system for the fuel and power complex, and it will evidently be implemented in the near future.

[Voznesenskiy] In conclusion, comrades, I would like, with profound gratitude to our television viewers, to note their exceptionally high level of activity in discussing the party's pre-congress documents, in particular within the framework of our programs. In the time which has passed since the last program, we have received literally hundreds of telephone messages and more than 1,000 letters, and of course we will continue our energetic work on all these documents. I would like to give a reminder, and if you like, I am first of all reminding myself and my colleagues about this, that at the October Plenum of the party Central Committee it was pointed out that not a single useful thought, not a single proposal must be left without attention. It is important that during the discussion of the documents, the working people must know that their critical signals have been heard, and that the appropriate measures are being adopted on their proposals — this is a matter of principle for us. In connection with this party-style formulation of the issue, I would like you to know that all these questions and letters will naturally be sorted in some way and will then be passed on to the ministries which are responsible for solving the corresponding problems. Our next program is devoted to improvement of the work of the country's unified transportation system, and its coordination with other branches of the national economy. The heads of all the transport ministries have agreed to take part in that program. It will take place on 26 December. And so, a big thank you to our guests for their full answers, and to you, comrade television viewers, for your invariable activeness and for your attention to the programs, for the support for these programs which we feel from your letters. All the best!

Government, AUCCTU Resolution on Foremen

PM171533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 85
First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU have adopted a resolution "On Further Enhancing the Role of Foremen and Sector [uchastok] and Shop Chiefs of Industrial Associations, Enterprises, and Organizations and Stepping Up Incentives to Their Labor." The measures envisaged in the resolution have been elaborated in accordance with the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the June (1985) conference at the CPSU Central Committee on accelerating scientific-technical progress are aimed at enhancing the role and prestige of foremen and other leading shop personnel workers in resolving tasks connected with the intensification of production under the conditions of the country's transition to new methods of economic management and with ensuring of the successful fulfillment of the plan targets of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The resolution notes that the role and responsibility of foremen and sector and shop chiefs as the direct leaders and organizers of work and educators in the labor collectives are increasing consid-

erably in the solution of the tasks of the acceleration of socioeconomic development and scientific-technical progress, the growth of production efficiency, and the improvement of output quality.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision adopted in 1977 on this question promoted the galvanization of the activity of foremen, the improvement of their training, and the raising of their qualifications and educational standard. Positive experience of work has been accumulated at the "Uralmash" and "Novokramatorskiy Mashinostroitelnyy Zavod" production associations, the Balshikha "Kriogenmash" science and production association named for the 40th anniversary of October, and other leading collectives.

At the same time, the resolution notes, ministries, departments and enterprises, and organization leaders are still not creating the necessary conditions for fruitful work by foremen and sector and shop chiefs and are failing to take steps to enhance their prestige and ensure their broad participation in the solution of production, technical, and social tasks at enterprises.

Many foremen and sector and shop chiefs have failed to restructure their work under the conditions of production's transition to an intensive path of development and new methods of economic management. In production and educational work they are not adequately guided by the provisions of the USSR law on labor collectives. Their opinion is considered only feebly in selecting and placing cadres and providing material and moral incentives to labor. The leaders of this echelon often perform work outside their province, to the detriment of their main activity. The training and retraining of these workers still does not fully comply with the requirements of modern production and scientific-technical progress. Not all enterprises have created foremen's councils and they sometimes fail to display due initiative. Many enterprises do not form, or make irrational use of, pools of foremen.

With a view to further enhancing the role of foremen and sector and shop chiefs in achieving good end results in the work of associations, enterprises, and organizations and stepping up incentives to their labor, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU have obliged the ministries, departments, and leaders of production and science and production associations, enterprises, scientific research institutions, and industrial design and manufacturing organizations to create all necessary conditions for the successful fulfillment by foremen and sector and shop chiefs of their duties to implement the state plans and collectives' socialist pledges. The task has been set of enhancing the role and responsibility of foremen and sector and shop chiefs in accelerating the introduction of the achievements of science and technology and leading manufacturing methods into production, assimilating the production of new output, and developing invention and rationalization in the collectives. Their efforts must be focused on the all-around use of new methods of economic management to organize the workers' highly productive labor, on the improvement of the quality of output, the saving of all types of resources, the amelioration of working conditions, the dissemination of leading experience, and the development of socialist competition.

It is planned to direct the work of foremen and sector and shop chiefs toward the consistent transition of structural subdivisions to financial autonomy and the introduction of the collective contract with a consideration for the features of sectors and production facilities. When foremen are put on the staff of enlarged mixed teams, they must be assigned the leadership of such teams. The active participation of foremen and sector and shop chiefs must be ensured in the solution of production and social questions of the activity of the subdivisions in accordance with the USSR Law on Labor Collectives.

Foremen and sector and shop chiefs have been asked to improve the standard of the labor and moral education of workers, especially young people. A favorable moral and psychological climate must be created in the collectives; discipline, order, and organization must be strengthened; and it is necessary to seek to ensure that every leader at shop level sets a personal example of a competent and creative attitude toward the matter in hand.

Great importance is attached to improving the selection, placement, and education of foremen and sector and shop chiefs and to promoting to these posts the best trained and most enterprising engineering and technical workers and to promoting to foremen's posts leading team leaders and highly qualified workers with organizational abilities enjoying prestige in the collectives. It has been recommended that the promotion of the best foremen and sector and shop chiefs to higher leading posts in industrial associations, enterprises, and organizations be practiced more extensively. There must be a regular exchange of leading experience of their work. The activity of foremen's councils must be galvanized and the councils' opinion should be considered in resolving questions relating to the activity of sectors and shops and in appointing and encouraging the corresponding leaders.

The resolution provides for the enhancement of the role of certification in assessing the effectiveness of the work and competence of foremen and sector and shop chiefs as an effective means of improving their professional standard and forming a responsible attitude toward the matter in hand. It has been established that certification should be carried out at least once every 2 years. On the basis of the results of certification it is planned to take decisions on promotion, awarding class titles, raising salaries, setting salary increments, and where necessary reducing the remuneration of individual workers within the established minimum for a particular post, or on dismissing them from their posts.

Certification commissions are appointed by enterprise and organization leaders from the ranks of leading workers and highly qualified specialists. They include representatives of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and chairmen of foremen's councils.

The USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU have vested in leaders of associations, enterprises, and organizations the right to institute, according to certification results, supplementary payments of up to 50 percent of the salary of foremen and chiefs of sectors and shops, chargeable against and within the limits of the savings of the wages fund for leading, engineering, and technical workers and employees (instead of supplementary payments for higher qualifications).

Subject to improved production indicators in the period between certifications, the aforementioned supplementary payments can be increased (within the maximum limit), and they could be reduced or cancelled by the leader of an association, enterprise, or organization in the light of the certification commission's opinion in the event of deteriorating production activity indicators, breaches of labor and production discipline, or loss of a worker's prestige within the collective. Associations, enterprises, and organizations are allowed, in coordination with trade union committees and with the labor collectives' approval, to channel part of the material incentives fund earmarked for bonus payments to leading engineering and technical workers and employees into instituting supplementary payments for high labor achievements.

The leaders of industrial associations, enterprises, and organizations must improve the practice of evaluating foremen's professional qualification standards and labor contribution and should award the titles "Foreman 2d Class" and "Foreman 1st Class" to the most outstanding. It is stipulated that, until such time as new labor remuneration conditions are introduced, the salaries set by current scales will be increased by 10-15 percent for foremen 2d class and by 20-30 percent for foremen 1st class. The implementation of this measure is intended to be chargeable to and within the limits of the planned wages fund of the aforementioned associations, enterprises, and organizations. As a result of the increased salaries, the regulation covering supplementary payments to foremen for their skill rating is cancelled.

The resolution makes provision for associations, enterprises, and organizations to be authorized to institute additional nightshift work payments to workers in sectors and shops who work in shifts, within the limits set for foremen and workers.

With a view to encouraging foremen who have extensive work experience and have achieved the highest labor results, the ministries and departments, in conjunction with the appropriate trade union organs, have been advised to introduce the title "Honored Foreman" in the industrial sectors. The procedure for the award of this title and the encouragement of such foremen will be determined by the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems in conjunction with the AUCCTU.

In order to provide broader opportunities to encourage workers who have excelled in the production of high-quality output, the saving of material resources, the reduction of labor costs, and the assimilation of new equipment, leaders of associations, enterprises, and organizations are authorized to increase the bonus fund at the foreman's disposal up to an amount equal to 5 percent of the section's planned wages fund, chargeable to and within the limits of the total wages fund of these associations, enterprises, or organizations. Part of the material incentives fund may be channeled into such payments subject to the labor collective's approval. A bonus fund at the foreman's disposal is to be established in sectors which have fulfilled their plan targets and the fund's specific size is to be determined depending on the contribution made by the sector in question to the overall results of work.

The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education has been instructed to ensure higher standards in the training of foremen with practical skills [master-praktik] in departments with reduced tuition time (without leave from work) at secondary specialized educational establishments, on the basis of providing them with advanced types of equipment, applying active tuition methods, sending students for practical training at leading enterprises, and recruiting highly qualified specialists from the appropriate sectors [otrasli] to the instruction process.

It is suggested to the industrial ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, and organizations that they organize, at least once every 2-3 years, the compulsory improvement of qualifications and training for foremen and sector and shop chiefs (with or without leave from work) at institutes for improving qualifications and their branches, and also at courses for improving qualifications at enterprises and organizations or at higher and secondary specialized educational establishments. The training and retraining process must ensure the study and mastery of advanced experience in introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the modern organization of production and labor, enhancing production quality, reducing labor-intensiveness, and saving material resources. Particular attention is drawn to the mastery and practical application of the new methods of economic management and the mastery of advanced labor usages and methods on highly productive equipment.

It is planned to publish reference, information, study, and methodological literature and to supply it in the necessary quantities to foremen and chiefs of sectors and shops.

Uniform production clothing will be introduced for foremen and chiefs of sectors and shops in production and science and production associations, enterprises, scientific research institutions, and design and technology organizations in industry.

The resolution comes into force 1 January 1986 and will be distributed to production and science and production associations, enterprises, and scientific research and technology organizations in industry irrespective of their departmental subordination.

'Major' Petrochemical Plant Projects Shelved

OW121007 Tokyo KYODO in English 0955 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 12 KYODO — The Soviet Union has in effect shelved construction of two major petrochemical plants, industry sources said Thursday. The Soviet Union has announced the decision to West European and Japanese bidders for the contracts to build the plants, the sources said. The plants were among four slated for construction in a multibillion dollar venture under the Soviet Union's 12th 5-year economic development plan.

The sources said the latest Soviet decision seems to stem from the country's new emphasis on revitalization of existing facilities rather than investment in new projects. Construction of the four plants was originally scheduled to start in 1990, the sources said. Bidders from both private and government sectors in Japan, and West European nations, including Britain, West Germany and Italy, have bid for the mammoth projects. All of the nations face slumping orders for plant and equipment.

The two projects to be shelved are a synthetic plant in Kursk, central Russia, and a polyvinyl plant on the western coast of Lake Baykal. Annual production capacity had been planned at 50,000 tons of nylon and 260,000 tons of polyvinyl polymer, respectively. The two other projects are a polyolefine plant in the northern Caucasus and a polyester plant in the Urals, with annual production capacity of 250,000 tons of ethylene and 230,000 tons of terephthalic acid, respectively.

Industrial circles in the Western bloc are apparently disappointed over the latest Soviet decision, which comes against the current trend toward East-West trade expansion following the U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva last month, the sources said. Such a Soviet policy change might affect the implementation not only of the two other petrochemical projects but also of east Siberian development projects in which Japan has been involved, they added.

Industrial Production Up; Problem Industries Cited

LD122309 Moscow World Service in English
2200 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Over the 11 months of the outgoing year industrial production in the Soviet Union increased by 3.8 percent on last year. An economic review published here in Moscow says that productivity grew by 3.4 percent as a result of the introduction of new technology. Organization and discipline became stronger in many work collectives and creative initiative is encouraged in every way.

At the same time the review notes that a number of enterprises in the oil, chemical, timber, and paper industries have failed so far to adopt new ways of rational economic management and have not yet made a transition to intensifying production.

Chemical Industry Minister Listov on Development

LD141118 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian
0630 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 13 Dec (TASS) — The comprehinsive program for the chemicalization of the USSR's national economy up to the year 2000 provides for more intensive cooperation with the CEMA countries in the production and reciprocal deliveries of chemical products, raw and other materials and equipment for producing chemicals, Chemical Industry Minister Vladimir Listov stressed in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

It is intended to develop trade in chemical products with the capitalist countries. Production facilities of high-quality chemical products which will be competitive in world markets will be set up in the USSR and production for export will be accelerated.

The program provides for major measures in developing and creating highly efficient technological processes, the introduction of additional capacity, the reconstruction and reequipment of existing enterprises, automation and mechanization of production processes, and the improvement of quality and variety of products.

By the year 2000 it is intended to increase the output of plastics and synthetic resins by 150 percent, of chemical fibers and threads by 100 percent, of mineral fertilizers by 70 percent and of caustic soda and soda ash by 60 percent.

Much attention will be paid to the development of small-scale chemical production. The Ministry of Chemical Industry has set the aim of increasing the output of consumer and household products by 130 percent.

The Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90 and for the Period up to the Year 2000 set the aim of increasing the output of chemical and petrochemical production by 30-32 percent with considerable improvements in variety and quality. The output of synthetic resins and plastics will have increased by the end of 1990 to 6.8-7.1 million metric tons of chemical fibers and threads to 1.85 million metric tons, of mineral fertilizers to 42-43 million metric tons, and of pesticides and weedkillers to 440,000-480,000 metric tons.

The minister said that the program provides for the accelerated development of the output of modern structural plastics and other polymer materials, increased output and wider variety of small-scale chemical production, particularly of fine organic synthesis [tonkiy organicheskiy sintez], and also of substitutes for vegetable oils and food products used for technical purposes. The output of new forms of high-strength and high-module [vysokomodulnykh] fibers and threads. The output of reusable packing will be approximately trebled.

Today the Soviet chemical industry firmly holds first place in Europe and second in the world for volume of production. The fulfillment of the chemicalization program will enable another big step to be taken toward satisfying the needs of the country's national economy for chemical materials and products. It will help to speed up the development of the agroindustrial complex, engineering and instrument-making, the medical industry, construction and transportation and consumer goods, and the expansion of external economic and commercial links, the minister said.

Official Complains of Poor Mining Equipment

LD162230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1530 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Correspondent Gennadiy Kondaurov report from Donetsk]

[Text] More than one-third of the mines in Donetsk Oblast have so far fulfilled the annual plan for fuel extraction ahead of schedule. But at the same time, the same number of miners' collectives in the oblast cannot manage the planned targets.

One could list several reasons for the decline in coal extraction at a number of mines; but one of them — in my view the most important one — is the enforced idleness of cutter-loaders and other machinery. Unfortunately, these idle periods are considerable. They cannot be avoided even in the leading collectives. Sometimes the idleness of machinery amounts to as much as one-third of the working time, and in some mines it even amounts

to as much as a one-half.

What is the matter here? How can this problem be solved, so that the growing planned targets of the 12th 5-Year Plan can be met? This is the subject of a conversation with Valentin Grigoryevich Lushenko, the technical director of the Donetskugol association.

[Begin recording][Lushenko] Unfortunately, we have to note that in the 5-year plan we increased expenditure on the repair of equipment from R20 million to R35 million. How can such major expenditures on the maintenance of equipment in a working state be explained? It can be explained in only one way: the unreliability of manufactured mining equipment.

[Kondaurov] What is the explanation for such an unsatisfactory quality of equipment?

[Lushenko] Evidently the explanation is that reconstruction is not carried out in good time at the factories which manufacture mining equipment; the technical overhaul and refurbishment of these factories are not carried out in time.

[Kondaurov] The quality of the metal is poor?

[Lushenko] You're quite right. Instead of certain types of steel, in the units and parts of the machines less durable steels are used, and this leads to the premature malfunctioning of machinery, to breakdowns and to the necessity of replacing these parts, which in the conditions — in underground conditions — is reflected in high labor intensity. We are satisfied that in the draft basic guidelines for economic and social development of our country up to the year 2000 a great deal of attention is being paid to machine engineering, the raising of the quality of manufactured machinery; I could only wish that in this section a special point was singled out concerning the coal machine engineering industry, so that we miners could finally receive reliable, highly productive mining machinery. [end recording]

Deputy Minister on Nuclear Power, Pollution

LD162228 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 16 TASS — A total of 150 facilities have been built in the USSR over the past five years to reduce the impact of electric power stations on the environment, Aleksey Makukhin, first deputy minister of power development and electrification of the USSR, told journalists.

The discharges of noxious substances into the atmosphere have been slashed by 1.2 millions tons and the dumping of contaminated sewage by more than 230 million cubic meters. Many spoil heaps and disposal areas have been reconditioned, which has made it possible to transfer some 2,000 hectares of land back to agriculture.

These results have been due not only to the fact that a number of major Soviet thermal power stations fired by coal and boiler oil have been converted to natural gas but also to improvements in fuel-burning technology, more efficient ash traps, newly-commissioned sewage treatment facilities and closed-circuit water supply systems.

Much is being done to devise new methods for clearing nitric oxides from exit fumes, with corresponding changes being made in the design of boiler and combustion chambers, Makukhin said. These methods have been tried out first of all at stations using a mix of gas and boiler oil and helped reduce the discharges of nitric oxides by 30 and more percent.

The problem of treating sewage has been solved at many Soviet power stations. Most thermal power stations in the Ukraine, Moscow and the adjoining region have been fitted with efficient treatment systems and discontinued dumping contaminated effluents altogether. An attractive option is the development of stations which have practically no effluents.

"When building hydropower stations," Makukhin said, "we reckon with nature conservation requirements. Operating modes for the stations are agreed upon with fish conservation services and special facilities are built to allow fish through, besides dams to prevent farmland from being flooded."

The extensive development of the nuclear power industry in the densely-populated European part of the USSR, he said, is justified both economically and ecologically. Nuclear power plants do not pollute the environment with ash, nitric and cupric oxides and sewage. As far as the risk of radioactive contamination is concerned, systematic checks in the areas around nuclear power stations have shown no deviations there from the natural radioactivity background. This is why nuclear power stations are also beginning to take care of heat supplies to big cities in the USSR. One-million-kilowatt nuclear heat-supply stations are being built in Voronezh and Gorkiy and two-million-kw nuclear heat-and-power stations are under construction outside Odessa and Minsk. the Odessa project, for example, will make it possible to close down some 500 inefficient boiler rooms in the city and save two million tons of fuel a year.

CSA Notes Increased Production in Latvia

LD140723 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that Latvian SSR industry has ensured fulfillment of 5-year plan tasks with regard to the volume of production and increased productivity. The entire increase in production has been obtained through increased labor productivity. The task for increasing national income has been overfulfilled.

TASS Cites New Pipeline Building Method

LD162215 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Leningrad, December 16 TASS — Staff members of the Research Institute of High-Frequency Currents in Leningrad suggest that strings of transcontinental gas pipelines be soldered rather than welded together. The method has been tested at a proving grounds outside Moscow and then at the Urengoi gas field in Western Siberia, where pipes of a pumping and compressor facility have been soldered.

One of the authors of the new method, engineer Vladimir Ivanov, explained to a TASS correspondent that a hard-alloy iron based solder with a smelting temperature of about 1,000 degrees c is positioned at the junctions of pipes and a circular inductor does the soldering within one minute. Soldering takes less electricity than welding. The soldering equipment also is far more compact than welding machinery, which is very important in pipe-laying operations in the taiga, in the tundra, in marshland and in permafrost.

The USSR has already built 20,000 km of gas pipelines since 1980. Gas production is to grow by 60-80 per cent during the next five years (1986-1990) and the length of gas pipelines will grow accordingly. Many of them will be intended for pressures of 100-120 atmospheres. This makes strigent demands on joints.

Designs of two commercial soldering units with capacities of 200 and 500 kw have now been completed in Leningrad, Vladimir Ivanov said. They can dependably join tubes with a diametre of up to 1,420 mm, which are used in the USSR to build trunk gas pipelines.

Technical Advances in Telephone Communications

LD161754 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Dec 85

[from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A lot of complaints arrive at the editorial office of the "Vremya" program about the poor work of local telephone communications and about the shortage of private telephones in apartments. What is being done to improve this very important service?

[Begin recording][Screen caption identifies correspondents as O. Bobin and I. Galperin] The Central Telephone Exchange in Moscow; built at the beginning of the century. It is precisely from here that the mass installation of telephones in the city began. The telephone operators have already long ago been replaced by automatic equipment, but even the latter are already unequal to the demands f the present day. And now the old Moscow ex change is becoming the first electronic exchange. Now the assembly of over 1 million cables has been completed, and the communications workers are test-ringing them. But the main thing at this exchange is this computer, which apart from its basic work, connecting callers, can simultaneously fulfil other operations as well.

[Video interview with A.A. Aleshin, head of the Main Directorate of Telephone Communications of the USSR Ministry of Communications — identified by screen caption]

[Unidentified voice] For us, the 12th 5-Year Plan will be characterized, first and foremost, by the fact that we will introduce more telephones than the number of flats planned to be built in town and country.

[Aleshin] That is for the first time...[changes thought] Before, we introduced less telephones, and even considerably less, than the number of dwellings being built in our country. In that respect, the 12th 5-Year Plan is for us, if you like, a watershed. Over a number of 5-Year Plans we have developed telephone communication according to traditional methods, on the basis of using electromechanical, so-called Stronger system and Crossbar system exchanges. In the 12th 5-Year Plan we will for the first time introduce several million subscribers; more than a third of all the new subscribers, on the basis of electronic and quasi-electronic exchanges. That is, it is ot a question of some kinds of experiments or tests; this is a broad industrial installation of new technical equipment. But, naturally, everyone is interested to know what this will give the customers. First of all, a higher quality of communication, because the reliability of the electronic equipment is considerably greater than that of electromechanical equipment. Secondly, new types of services, which will be useful both at home and at work.

Moreover, we will introduce this technical equipment both in towns and in the country.

[Unidentified voice] Also, ideas of telephones will change, too.

[Aleshin] Yes, this is the Soviet telephone, Spektr - 6; serial production of it is planned as from 1987. It will be produced at the Perm telephone plant. The appliance is — well as you can see — very small in size; the applaince provides a push-button numerial dial, here, and if the number you have dialled is engaged, by pressing one button you can again dial that number. Well, as you can see, as a subscriber you can assess for yourself the convenience, and the value of this appliance. Apart from this, there is a higher quality of speech transmission; you will be more audible because the microphone here is not of the carbon variety, but an electrodynamic one, and an amplifier is built in the set. [end recording]

[Likhitchenko] In the Draft Basic Guidelines for economic and social development of the country, the volume of telephone communications services provided for the population is planned to be increased 1.6 to 1.7 times. [Video shows building, interior with cables, computer, module; three push-button sets on Ale shin's desk and one old set, brief clip of what looks like a control panel inside an ATX; close-up of what is said to be the Spektr-6 set, with what looks like a volume control]

Development of Automatic Laser Engraving Machine

LD132357 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1448 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 13 Dec (TASS) — An automatic laser machine devised by workers at the Scientific Research Institute of Poly-

graphy will facilitate the wide automation of printing production. Today's *PRAVDA* writes about it.

The automatic machine will be employed in printing production in the following manner: Manuscripts are typed into a computer with the text shown on a display screen. Meanwhile, the type, type size, and column width are set and the text is edited. Simultaneously, with the aid of the automatic laser engraving machine containing a reading device, illustrations which have to be placed on the page are fed into the computer. The computer carries out electronic typesetting and shows all the material on a large electronic page display. The operator arranges the material in the desired order and then the prepared page is transfered to the laser engraving machine, which makes up the offset plate. This plate is then transfered to the printing machine.

The USSR's first automatic laser engraving machine for single-process preparation of offset plates was created at the beginning of the 1970s, says the article. It made it possible for the first time to combine the processes of reproducing text and photographs with direct recording onto the printing plate. There are still no other machines like it abroad.

In 1980 the automatic laser machine went into serial production and has been tested in operation in newspaper production at dozens of different printing works since then. It has shown that the cycle of preprinting preparation of newspapers is reduced from 8 to 5 hours. Use of the automated system has made it possible to simplify the editing and publishing process and to increase its efficiency.

Briefs

New Computer Tested — The Kiev Elektronmash production association has developed and tested a fourth generation computer, the SM-1810. It has a terminal and printer and is no larger than a tv set. It is resistant to dampness and dust and is suitable for use in industrial environments as part of automated control systems. It will be produced in the next 5-year plan starting in the new year. Its memory capacity is 30 times greater than currently produced equipment and 52 times more productive. However, the works is worried because the necessary component base has not yet been developed. There are already shortages in supplies of components for current production which makes it difficult to fulfill contracts. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 14 Dec 85*]

TV Reception in Mongolia — Soviet specialists have installed powerful retransmitters along 770 kilometers in eastern Mongolia; they will not only improve reception of local and Soviet television, but also radio and telephone communication. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 10 Dec 85 LD*]

Taymir Settlement Television Reception — It is reported from Snezhnogorsk that power workers at Ust-Khantayskaya GES, the country's northernmost GES, and power transmission line builders in the settlement of Snezhnogorsk can now receive color transmissions of the second all-union television program. Soon Orbita and Moskva satellite communications transceiver stations will be able to provide reliable television broadcasting for all Taymir settlements. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 16 Dec LD*]

Azerbaijan Television Reception — A Moskva satellite system has been installed in the rayon center of Shaumyanovsk in Azerbaijan, enabling reception of Central TV's First Program in the rayon. More than 90 percent of Azerbaijan's population now watches republican and central television. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 15 Dec 85 LD*]

Sokolov Attends Volga MD Regiment Party Meeting

PM261101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Nov 85 Second Edition p 2

[Lieutenant Colonel M. Ziyeminsh report: "Setting High Aims"]

[Excerpts] Red Banner Volga District — At their party report-and-election meeting the Communists of the motorized rifle training regiment discussed with interest and exactingness the work of the party committee and questions of further increasing party influence on all aspects of the life and service of personnel.

The regiment trains young commanders and specialists. The demands made upon them among the troops are constantly increasing. Are those who train and educate replacement personnel for motorized rifle units and subunits keeping pace with these demands?

"I believe that we could still do more in many ways," Lieutenant Colonel V. Vitryanyuk said in his speech. "The party committee could exert a more active influence on the solution of all of our tasks if it posed questions in a more principled manner and always resolved them in a businesslike way, and if it found its own effective ways of achieving what it has planned.

Major V. Frolov, who delivered the report, self-critically discussed the same issue, and this idea was also developed in the speeches by Major A. Sorokin, Major A. Dranko, and others.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, also participated in and addressed the meeting.

Navy 'Restraining Factor' in Mediterranean

PM281643 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SELSKAYA ZHIZN* in Russian 13, 15, and 17 November 1985 publish on pages 3, 4, and 3 respectively under the rubric "Sons Serve the Motherland" a reportage by special correspondent V. Izgarshev entitled "Squadron in the Mediterranean..." The first and third parts (2,200 words apiece) are written from on board the Soviet cruiser *Zhdanov*, while the second part (2,000 words) is written on board the large antisubmarine ship *Krasnyy Krym*. The writer apparently spent over 2 weeks on board warships of the Soviet Navy's Mediterranean Squadron, observing routine naval life. The first part of the reportage deals partly with the U.S. naval presence in the Mediterranean, pointing out: "Naturally, we cannot observe without concern the increasing U.S. military presence in this region. The Soviet Navy's constant presence in the Mediterranean is a restraining factor on the U.S. and NATO imperialist policy...The U.S. imperialists regard the Mediterranean as the aggressive NATO bloc's southern flank and are increasing their military presence in this region in every possible way. A special role is allocated to NATO's southern flank in the aggressive plans directed against the USSR and the other socialist community countries and against certain Arab states and national liberation movement forces." The remainder of the reportage describes life on board the ships and meetings with various sailors.

Editorial on Problems of Servicemen's Families

PM271716 [Editorial Report] Moscow *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* in Russian 24 November 1985 Second Edition front-pages a 1,400-word editorial entitled "Our Families" which deals with the problems facing the families of servicemen posted to remote locations. After stressing the important role of the family in society at large as well as in Armed Forces life, the editorial notes that "there are still some families where bourgeois morality, a taste for possessions, and acquisitiveness are apparent." Such families are "not stable" and the editorial notes as a matter of "great regret and alarm" that there are still "quite a few cases" where families, "more often than not young families," split up. The editorial links such cases to a lack of "attention from the command, political workers, party organizations, and women's councils." The editorial quotes a serviceman's wife who complains of a lack of domestic facilities encountered in garrison life. The editorial stresses that "commanders and political workers of units and ships and party and Komsomol organizations must pay constant attention to servicemen's families, show concern for their everyday lives and job allocation, involve women in active social life, raise their ideological-political level, and pursue all forms and methods of education work."

Kurkotkin Statement on Improving Troop Welfare

OW161017 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2320 GMT 14 Dec 85

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program, statement by Marshal S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister, chief of rear services of the USSR Armed Forces, at the end of the All-Army Conference on Improving Troop Welfare held "recently" in Moscow]

[Text] The purpose of the All-Army Conference on Improving Troop Welfare was to sum up results of work done during the 11th 5-Year Plan period and outline ways for further improving the welfare of our soldiers in the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

Our party, its Central Committee and the Soviet Government are doing a considerable amount of work to improve the material welfare of Soviet soldiers. We military cadres of all grades have a duty to find the most appropriate use of material resources to enable our soldiers and officers to successfully handle their tasks while fulfilling their responsibilities in various regions of our country.

This is the reason why in the 11th 5-Year Plan period we stress garrison improvements in order to provide every garrison with all the necessary welfare, medical and cultural facilities for military personnel. This is the reason why at the exhibition here we have scale models of many of our garrisons which have very successfully solved all these problems. The problems are complex because most of our garrisons are located outside large cities, and improving services are very difficult tasks. As our garrisons are located outside large populated centers, they need comprehensive welfare, medical and cultural services all the more so.

In practically all the military districts we have model garrisons which have solved these problems very successfully. Especially

noteworthy is the Carpathian Military District where many garrisons deserve to be noted for exemplary organization of all aspects of providing welfare services. A considerable amount of work is being done in the Belorussian Military District, Leningrad District; satisfactory work is being done in Kiev District. In any military district we can find model garrisons which have properly solved all these problems.

A proper mode of life — in addition to satisfying the material, medical and cultural needs of soldiers and officers — in the end also determines the morale of military personnel as well as their general attitude to their duties. So all the difficult problems at all our garrisons — especially in the faraway ones we have in the north, the south and the east — must be solved in a way to ensure that the military personnel there can cope with their tasks, and that all their needs are reliably met.

USSR Servicemen's Congress Pledges Reported

PM031607 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Nov 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: 'We will Fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions and Reliably Defend Socialism's Gains!'"]

[Text] Soviet society is now experiencing a real turning point in its development, when the party has resolutely adopted a strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and when the drafts of three fundamental documents — the new edition of the CPSU Program, the party Statutes with the proposed amendments, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through 2000 — have been submitted for discussion by all the party and all the people on the eve of the 27th congress. The party documents are now being discussed with tremendous interest by millions of Soviet people — working people at enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and scientific institutions Army and Navy servicemen, Communists, and nonparty people. Mass political and organizational work has been launched on a wide scale to prepare for and worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

Like all Soviet people, Army and Navy servicemen are demonstrating their monolithic cohesion around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee unanimously approving and supporting the Soviet state's domestic and foreign policy and are utterly determined to do their duty to the motherland.

The training year that has now ended in the Army and Navy was full of events which greatly influenced the further strengthening of the country's defense capability and the Armed Forces' combat capability, Army and Navy collectives' spiritual life, and the personnel's sociopolitical activeness. The combat readiness of formations, units and ships has increased and weapons and combat hardware have been mastered persistently. The attainment of positive results here has been considerably promoted by socialist competition among troops and fleets, and the initiators of competition in branches of the Armed Forces have successfully fulfilled the pledges that they adopted.

In view of the complex and tense international situation, Army and Navy personnel must improve their military skill with even greater persistence in 1986 and maintain high vigilance and the constant readiness to nip in the bud imperialism's intrigues against the USSR and its allies and rout any aggressor.

The discussion of the precongress documents, enshrining the party's strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and strengthening its defense capability, has caused a new upsurge of political and labor activeness among army and navy servicemen, a desire to increase vigilance and combat readiness still further, mark the year of the 27th CPSU Congress by shock military labor, and honorably resolve the tasks facing them.

An appeal to launch extensive competition for a fitting greeting to the 27th party congress and the fulfillment of its decisions has been put forward by the personnel of units and of a submarine commanded by Lieutenant Colonel T. Mayakov, Lieutenant Colonel A. Grigorash, Lieutenant Colonel A. Kurdenov, Colonel A. Zemlyanoy, and Captain First Class V. Ivanov. This patriotic venture by the initiators of socialist competition in the Army and Navy has been examined and supported by military councils and political directorates of branches of the Armed Forces. It has prompted a broad response among army and navy servicemen.

The USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate have examined the pledges and the appeal by personnel of advanced units and the nuclear-powered submarine to Army and Navy servicemen, approve them, and urge all military servicemen to join in socialist competition in the new training year under the slogan "We will fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and reliably defend socialsm's gains!"

Military councils, commanders, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations should direct competition toward the thorough study and steady fulfillment of the 27th party congress decisions and the maintenance of the Armed Forces at a level which prevents the forces of imperialism from achieving superiority. The interests of safeguarding the socialist fatherland's security require that every serviceman do his military duty falutlessly.

The main efforts in socialist competition must be concentrated on increasing qualitative indicators in resolving combat readiness and combat training tasks, ensuring that personnel master weapons and combat hardware more quickly, making rational use of material resources, and strengthening discipline, organization, and regulation order. Speed, quality, thrift, high discipline, and organization must be the main slogans of the day.

Relying on Leninist principles it is essential to improve the organization and increase the effectiveness of competition, direct it toward fulfilling new tasks, eradicate formalism and stereotyped working, dissiminate advanced experience on a wider scale, bring laggards up to the standard of pacemakers, and develop servicemen's initiative, comradely cooperation, and mutual assistance. It is necessary to comprehensively enhance competition's educational role and establish in every military collective an atmosphere of high exactingness for final results, discipline, a creative search for new solutions in fulfilling training plans and

programs, and an innovative spirit.

Communists and Komsomol members should, as always, be in the vanguard of the struggle for high indicators in combat and political training and the fulfillment of pledges.

Commanders, political organs, staffs, party and Komsomol organizations must help military servicemen and military collectives in setting socialist pledges and persistently instill a competitive spirit in the training process and the fulfillment of tasks and combat norms. It is necessary to ensure that personnel hit targets with the first shot, missile launch, or bombing run at the greatest distances, by day or night, and in all weather conditions. The practice of competition among servicemen according to specialism and competition for the best squad, team, crew, platoon, battalion, (division, squadron) regiment, and ship must be expanded. Measures must be taken to improve the practice of summarizing socialist competition results. A stricter approach must be taken when awarding excellent ratings for combat and political training, and when awarding excellent ratings to subunits, military units, and ships. The improvement of qualitative indicators in terms of combat readiness and the fulfillment of combat and political training plans must be determining criterion for assessing military collectives' activity. The state of military discipline and the organization of troops' service in strict accordance with the requirements of military regulations should be given special significance and assessed more exactingly.

Competition publicity must be fully utilized. The effectiveness and the mobilizing and educational significance of moral incentives for competition participants must be persistently increased. Social recognition of selfless military labor must be the main incentive in competition.

It is important to enhance the role of Komsomol organizations in socialist competition and actively develop and support their initiative, which is aimed at fostering Komsomol members' responsible attitude to the fulfillment of pledges and ensuring their exemplary performance in training, service, and discipline. More concern should be paid to ensuring that determation to acquire military skill and loyalty to combat friendship and military comradeliness are molded in Komsomol members during competition.

A high standard of leadership of socialist competition must be ensured using all forms of organizational and mass political work. Commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol activists should be painstakingly trained to use advanced methods of this work, to analyze in depth the course of competition, and to achieve unity of word and deed.

Socialist competition for the fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions is the logical continuation of its precongress stage in the past training year. Everything valuable and useful that we have gained from past experience must be used and multiplied in the new training year. This applies above all to orienting competition toward achieving high final results in the solution of combat readiness tasks, improving the skills of troops and naval forces, increasing the effectiveness and quality of personnel training and service, and successfully fulfilling the tasks set by the USSR Defense Ministry for the 1986 training year.

The USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate express firm confidence that Army and Navy servicemen will fervently support the initiators' appeal to launch competition in the new training year for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress and the fulfillment of its decisions, achieve new successes in combat improvement, and ensure the reliable defense of socialism's gains.